Let Us Be the Corner-Stone
Of the Construction of
Greater East Asia!

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight It Out to the Last Man
Till America and Britain
Are Down and Out

No. 15,796 TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Germans Re-Occupy Bielgorod

In News Spotlight

Rendition of Nippon Concessions Under Way Smoothly, States Ohta

Domei

TIENTSIN, March 19.—All practical procedures for rendition of exclusive Japanese concessions in China are progressing quite smoothly, Tomotsune Ohta, Japanese Consul-General here, explained in a press interview this morning.

Consul-General Ohta returned here yesterday from Nanking where he has been participating in negotiations of the exclusive Japanese concessions in Tientsin.

He stated that there is absolutely no change in Japan's policy to restore exclusive Japanese concessions to China, adding that he went to Nanking merely for the object of discussing details concerning rendition.

The transfer of administrative rights consequent upon rendition of exclusive concessions already has been made quite clear in the Sino-Japanese Agreement on the rendition of exclusive Japanese concessions and also by Japan's pronouncement on the same, and all that the Japanese officials on the spot have to do now is to settle details of the necessary procedures, Consul-General Ohta explained.

The National Government greatly appreciates the fact of the transfer of roads, bridges and sewers free of charge to the National Government by Japan, Consul-General Ohta said adding that all the Consul police, who have been working in the exclusive Japanese concessions in Tientsin naturally, will be transferred to the National Government.

Press Comments

Saturday, March 20
MAINICHI—U.S. Wants British Empire
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Post-War Schemes
ASAHI—New European Order

U.S. Wants British Empire

MAINICHI—We had been curious to hear what Prime Minister Winston Churchill would say in Parliament on his recovery from illness. He had a word to say on the colonial question and touched on quite a fundamental issue. His theme, briefly stated, was that Britain was determined to maintain the Empire and therefore the British Government must absolutely retain its sovereignty over its colonies. He could not, he declared, countenance any idea of joint sovereignty over British colonies.

Is there, then, any such idea of joint sovereignty over the British colonies entertained anywhere? Certainly. The United States had actually proposed the appointment of a joint commission to rule the British colonies. It was in answer to such a proposal that Churchill spoke as he did.

No matter what brave words Churchill might utter in regard to the maintenance of the British Empire, they are only expressions of the sentiments entertained by him and other British imperialists and we need not give any weight to them. The point is whether Britain has the actual strength to maintain its once vast empire. What is the present position of Britain anyway?

According to Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Britain is destined either to be conquered by the Axis nations or to be reduced to an American colony, so that in either case disintegration of the British Empire is inevitable. We are entirely of the same opinion but if we suppose that Britain would be conquered by the Axis we would have no more to say on the question, so that we shall, for argument's sake, consider the alternative of Britain being reduced to a colony.

In the first place, the more powerful constituents of the British Empire are now developing a strong centrifugal force against Britain. It is common knowledge that Eire and the Union of South Africa are sharply on the lookout for an opportunity to become independent. Even General Jan C. Smuts, Premier of South Africa and faithful servant of Britain, has contributed an article to the American magazine Life in which he declares that the British Empire in the old sense is already dead and autonomous government for the colonies would be inevitable after the war.

It is a well-known fact that Canada has completely fallen within the sphere of influence of the United States, while Australia and New Zealand have abandoned their hopes of, protection from Britain and are reposing their hopes on the United States. As for India, it long ago fell away morally from Britain.

In the second place Britain is fast losing its financial resources. Its overseas trade has become negligible and it is no longer the world's forwarding agent. Its Latin American trade has been taken over by the United States and nothing can be expected in that direction. It has lost all its resources and rights and interests in East Asia. At this rate, so far from Britain being able to maintain the Empire, it will find it difficult even to continue the war for any considerable time.

In short, Britain, with the war still in full swing, has fallen into the ranks of the defeated. Meanwhile, the aggressions of the United States, which is gobbling up the British Empire in the name of alliance, is daily intensifying. What does Britain say to the American proposal to absorb the bases exchanged for destroyers, to Knox's naval scheme, to the activities of the American forces in Africa, West Asia and India, to the proposal for joint sovereignty over the British colonies, to the American proposal for an Anglo-American confederation of states and to the proposal of a common currency for Britain and the United States?

Immediately before France surrendered to Germany, Churchill proposed to the French Government the merger of France with Britain but he is averse to any idea of a merger between Britain and the United States. Perhaps he had

(Continued on Page 2)

Madam Chang Pays Silent Tribute To Late Gen. Samejima in Tokyo

Before the grave of General Shigeo Samejima, daring warrior of the Russo-Japanese War, within the compounds of the Hoon Temple, Utsunomiya, stood the gentle figure of a woman clad in Manchoukuoan costume, hands clasped in silent prayer, on the afternoon of March 19. This person was none other than Madam Chang Huan-hsiang, the wife of the Manchoukuoan State Councilor and a member of the Manchoukuoan Women's Mission to Japan, who, sparing a few hours from her busy schedule, had visited the grave at her husband's wish, according to the Asahi.

The story goes back to the time of Chang Huan-hsiang's student days at the Army Cadet School in Japan, when he owed much to the kindness of General Samejima, and in memory of his one-time guardian and friend had sent his wife, Madam Chang Huan-hsiang, to the grave of the General. After resigning his post as the Head of the Utsunomiya Division, General Samejima had retired from active service and had spent the remainder of his days quietly in Utsunomiya. At his death he had willed that he should be buried in the precincts of the Hoon Temple.

Anxious to know the whereabouts and the welfare of the General's family after his death, Chang Huan-hsiang had his daughter, Yun Ying who is now studying in Japan, make inquiries about the family. Yun Ying finally traced the family to Omori-ku, in the autumn of last year, where General Samejima's only daughter, Kameko, now a widow, was living in none too comfortable circumstances with her two children as the family fortunes had been greatly impaired.

Since the warm kindly hand of Chang Huan-hsiang had been extended to the Samejima family in the form of financial assistance as well as schooling expenses for the son, at present attending the higher commercial school in Otaru. Thus, one of Madam Chang Huan-hsiang's missions had been to comfort the members of the Samejima family and visit the grave of the General as proxy for her husband.

Besides Madam Chang Huan-hsiang, her daughter, Yun Ying, Kameko Samejima and her children bowed reverently before the grave and Mrs. Samejima expressed her deep gratitude for the kindness shown to her and her family by the Manchoukuoan State Councilor and his wife in reciprocation for what her father had done.

2 Enemy Planes Downed By Japanese Defenders In Air Duel Over Burma

Raid by Navy Planes On Port Darwin Crush U.S. Offensive Plans

Yomiuri-Hochi

A SOUTHERN BASE, March 19.—The Imperial Army Air Force encountered several enemy Hurricane fighters over the Arakan district, north of Akyab, yesterday afternoon and a fierce air battle developed in dense fog.

Two of the enemy fighters were shot down, and the rest flew away without attempting to fight as soon as they were attacked by the Japanese planes. All the Japanese planes safely returned to their base.

Enemy Plan Smashed

The desperate enemy attempt to effect a counter-offensive against Japan has been frustrated by the Japanese Naval Air Force which attacked Port Darwin on March 15, it was declared by quarters close to the Navy, reports Domei.

Waves of Japanese bombers, escorted by fighters, surged on to Port Darwin in broad daylight on March 15 and showered rains of bombs. As a result three oil depots were set ablaze and harbor facilities and military objectives were blown up.

More than 30 Anglo-American combined air force, consisting of Spitfires and Curtiss P-40, immediately challenged the Japanese raiders. Spectacular air duels ensued between the Japanese aces and the Anglo-American flyers, while more than 10 enemy fighters hung on to the tail of Japanese bombers, thus developing into fierce dog-fights over the enemy position. As a result, 15 enemy planes were soon shot down by Japanese fighters while Japanese bombers also sent down one of the Spitfires. One Japanese plane still is missing, it was revealed.

Attack Seen Heavy

How intensive was the day attack of the Japanese Naval Air Force on Port Darwin on March 15 can be seen clearly from the fact that a Australian radio broadcast declared that the raid was the severest of all Japanese attacks on Port Darwin during the past several months, sources close to the Navy declared.

In a desperate attempt to assume the offensive, the enemy is throwing all possible new planes into Port Moresby and Guadalcanal Island, and it is a well-known fact that intensive air combats are raging day and night in these areas between the Japanese and enemy air forces. Lately, the enemy has shown signs of activity at Port Darwin where reinforcements had been sent, but with the hard blow dealt by the Japanese Naval Force on March 15, the enemy attempt to assume an offensive from Port Darwin has now been forestalled completely, the same quarters asserted.

India to Control Foodstuff

Domei

LISBON, March 19.—The Indian Government has decided to appoint and dispatch several officials assigned to the task of controlling foodstuff to several provinces in the country in compliance with the advice submitted by the Second India Food Conference, which has been held for several months in New Delhi, according to a New Delhi dispatch to the Times.

The areas where these officials are to be dispatched have already been decided. It is reported that these officials will supervise and readjust the supply of food in the areas in accordance with the All-India Foodstuff Control Plan.

Traffic Accidents Mount

Domei

LISBON, March 19.—The British Government announced today that traffic accidents in England in 1942 caused 7.700 deaths, it is reported from London. The figure is much larger than that of the previous year. Many of the traffic accidents were caused by the result of light control.

Enemy Driven Out Of Arakan Sector

The British-Indian army high command announced Thursday that its troops were forced to retreat in the Indo-Burmese border area, according to a Lisbon March 18 dispatch to the Mainichi quoting reports from New Delhi. The announcement follows: "To avoid the furious attack of the Japanese Forces, the British army forces in the Arakan mountains on the Indo-Burmese border, were forced to retreat on Wednesday. Japanese Air Units bombed British positions on the Indo-Burmese border Wednesday."

NO RESULT SEEN IN EDEN'S VISIT

Hull Admits Present, Future Situation Of War Discussed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 19.—To all appearances, the conferences so far held between British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden and American leaders have borne no tangible results, for a Washington dispatch just reaching here reports United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull as having said in a press interview yesterday as follows:

"We deliberated with Eden on the general principle or policy rather than on concrete problems. The conference is for the purpose of scrutinizing to what extent the anti-Axis Governments can agree on the general principles to be applied to the present and future political situation of the world. The results of the meetings are serviceable to both parties and give us bright hope."

Accepting the above statement at its face value, it is evident that anti-Axis countries are not agreed with one another on the fundamental principles to be applied to the present and future political situation of the world.

U.S. Seeking Gibraltar?

Mainichi

CANTON, March 19.—Rome newspapers gave prominence today to a report that the United States is now demanding Britain to transfer Gibraltar to her, and commented that the present Eden-Roosevelt Conference at Washington is for that specific purpose, according to dispatches by a Transocean correspondent.

Italian newspapers also attach importance to the negative tendency of the United States Senate regarding post-war cooperation with Great Britain.

Food Seen Main Issue

Mainichi

ROME, March 17.—Contrary to popular observations, the main subject of discussions at the current Washington Conference between visiting British Foreign Sec-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Offices Expand

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 19.—Since the United States entered the vortex of the World War on December 8, 1941, various Government offices have been newly established and consequently, the number of Government officials has astonishingly increased.

It is now reported that the total number of the officials of the United States Government has reached 2,800,000, showing an increase of 1,200,000 compared with the figure at the end of 1941.

BIG WAR GAINS MADE IN CHINA

Composite Results For Feb. Announced By Japanese Forces

Domei

NANKING, March 19.—The Imperial Japanese Forces in action in China achieved brilliant war results during February which include 11,534 enemy dead left abandoned and 7,683 prisoners in North China, and 1,732 dead left behind and 585 men who either surrendered or were taken prisoners in Central China as well as large amounts of war trophies, it was revealed by the regular war communique issued today by the authorities of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in China.

The announcement follows:

War results attained by the North China Army (during February)	
Enemy corpses abandoned	11,634
Prisoners	7,683
War Trophies	
Heavy machine-guns	19
Light machine-guns	193
Trench mortars	6
Rifles	619
War results achieved in the Suhwai Campaign (February 12—March 11)	
Enemy corpses abandoned	1,732
Men who surrendered or were taken prisoners	585
War spoils	
Trench mortars	14
Guns	3
Anti-aircraft machine-guns	7
Heavy machine-guns	36
Light machine-guns	101
Rifles	5,465

and many others.

Besides, Wan Wen-li, Commander of the Third Army, under the command of General Yu Hsueh-chung, surrendered to the Imperial Forces together with 25,000 men and officers under him.

In the meantime, Japanese Army Air Units carried out bombing raids on Kweilin, Patung, Wanhsien and

(Continued on Page 2)

16 Mohammedans Given Death Penalty in Africa

Domei

LISBON, March 18.—Anti-Axis military authorities at Constantine, in the eastern part of Algeria, sentenced 16 Mohammedans to death, three to 15 years' imprisonment, one to 20 years' hard labor, and another to 20 years' imprisonment, on the pretext that they had committed plundering during the battle in Tunisia, it is reported from Algeciras, Spain.

This act is believed to be of political nature as anti-Axis military authorities in North Africa have been bringing pressure on the Mohammedans and is, therefore, greatly stimulating anti-British-American sentiment among the Mohammedans.

Mrs. Gandhi Weakening

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 19.—The condition of Mahatma Gandhi, who successfully completed his fasting recently, is believed to be improving gradually but Mrs. Gandhi, who is detained at Poona, together with the Mahatma is reported to be failing in health.

Regarding her health, the Bombay Provincial Government issued today the following statement, according to a report from Bombay.

"Mrs. Gandhi had two attacks of heart trouble this week but she has completely recovered now and there is no anxiety about her health."

Reich Unit in Action

The tremendous power and drive exerted by the fighting forces of Germany can well be visualized in the above photo showing a German vanguard entering the outskirts of a Soviet city which is enveloped in flames.

STRONGER TIES SEEN BY ENVOY

Shigemitsu Convinced Japan's Aim in War Will Be Attained

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, March 19.—Firm conviction in the success of Japan's supreme policy and closer moral unity between the Japanese and Chinese was expressed by Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, who is now on his regular visit here, in a press interview held at 4 p.m. today at the Broadway Mansion.

"Chungking's backbiting, however, crafty it may be, does not affect in the slightest degree the firm stand of Japan who is boldly and fearlessly marching forward along the right path," declared Ambassador Shigemitsu.

"We are not concerned about the repercussions caused by the execution of our policy. We have no desire to seek minor repercussions in favor of our side. I am firmly convinced that favorable results created by Japan's fair policies will further add to the good results so far achieved. In fact we have no time to waste in paying heed to repercussions.

"When we consider the fact that Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo paid a visit to China despite his pressing official business in order to execute Japan's policies more

(Continued on Page 2)

Australia Spending More

Domei

LISBON, March 19.—The war expenditure of Australia for the present fiscal year is expected to be ten times the amount spent in 1939, explained Australian Minister of Finance J.B. Chiefly today in starting the subscription to the third Liberty bond.

Australia's war expenditure in 1939 was only £55,000,000 but it is estimated that the war expenditure for the present fiscal year will reach £540,000,000," he said. "That means the daily outlay is £1,500,000. The war industry has considerably expanded, and the number of workers at war industry factories have increased from 15,000 in 1939 to 500,000."

DOENITZ HOLDS TALK IN ROME

Sees Adm. Riccardi---Italo-Reich Naval Cooperation Agreed

Domei

ROME, March 19.—Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Supreme Commander of the German Navy, arrived at Rome on March 15, where he conferred for three days with General Admiral Arturo Riccardi, Italian Naval Vice-Minister, on German-Italian joint naval operations.

Regarding the visit of Grand Admiral Doenitz, the Italian Government authorities issued the following statement today:

"As the result of the conference on cooperation between German and Italian navies held for three days from March 15 to 17, between German Supreme Naval Commander Grand Admiral Doenitz and Italian Naval Vice-Minister General Admiral Riccardi, full understanding was reached respecting all pending problems in regard to future cooperation. This understanding is expected to contribute much toward the attainment of the final objective of joint victory against our common enemies."

2 Ships Sunk

Domei

ROME, March 19.—The Italian High Command announced today that Italian torpedo planes discovered three enemy ships in the Eastern Mediterranean and sank two of the 5,000-ton type and also damaged the other which was seen listing heavily.

Enemy Transports Attacked

Domei

BERLIN, March 19.—German submarines discovered a large fleet of convoyed enemy transports in the Atlantic today and commenced an attack. The battle is still in progress.

Churchill to Broadcast

Domei

LISBON, March 18.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill made his public appearance today for the first time in many days since his confinement to bed. He will shortly speak to the entire British people over the radio for about one hour, this being his first public speech since November 29 of last year.

Heavy Battle Raging Along Oskol River---Soviet Position Grave

Domei

BERLIN, March 19.—German forces operating in the sector north of Kharkov re-occupied Bielgorod, important point between Kharkov and Kursk, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today in a special communique.

Soviet Forces Pressed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 19.—Following fierce tank battles that raged for many days, German forces have finally re-occupied Bielgorod. A portion of the German troops has been detailed for mopping-up activities in the city, and the rest hurriedly sent eastward in cooperation with dive-bomber units. The Soviet forces are thus being pressed to the left shore of the Oskol River where an annihilating battle is now being fought.

Soviet forces in the Kursk area are now seriously threatened due to the fall of Bielgorod, and are now facing the danger of their retreat being cut off this afternoon.

With the occupation of Kharkov and Bielgorod, two important stragetic points, German forces are now in an absolutely superior position along the entire southern front.

The Soviet Information Bureau did not mention the loss of Bielgorod in its official war announcements issued at noon and also late this evening, and this is regarded as the Soviet intention to keep the Bielgorod defeat a secret.

Fierce Battles Rage

German forces operating in the Kharkov sector are continuing their rapid and relentless drive to the north and southwest of the city smashing the stiff resistance put up by the Soviet forces.

East of Kharkov, the Germans have already completely captured the northwestern part of the Don bend. A Reich unit advancing toward Bielgorod has secured the southern half of the railway line and highway between Kharkov and Bielgorod, while another troop is pushing forward to the northwest of Bielgorod and is now staging a severe battle with powerful Soviet forces defending the area.

Soviet infantry reinforcements which had been rushed from Kursk yesterday attempted to attack the German forces advancing toward Bielgorod but were overwhelmed by the Reich panzer units as they had no mechanized units. In the rear of this sector, mopping-up operations are now being carried out which, according to German information, will be completed during today.

At Tehuguiev, southeast of Kharkov, the Red Army has launched a furious counter-attack with large tank and infantry forces in order

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S., Brazil Sign Pacts

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 18.—The Brazilian Government and the representatives of the United States Government signed today two agreements respecting loans to be made by the United States to Brazil, it is reported from Rio de Janeiro.

The first agreement is for the loaning of $200,000 by the Export and Import Bank of the United States to Brazil for expanding the iron production facilities in Brazil, and the second agreement is for loans to be given to Brazil as iron production expansion fund.

Chile Bans Axis Flags

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 18.—The use of Axis flags in Chile by Axis nationals has been prohibited by an order issued today by Home Minister Raul Morales of Chile, to all provincial governors.

Marcelo Ruiz Sclar, Chief-Secretary of the Chilean Cabinet, announced today at the press conference that he is expected to visit the United States in May.

Wallace in San Jose

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 19.—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States reached San Jose, capital of Costa Rica, today by plane from Balboa, Panama, it is reported from San Jose.

NO RESULT SEEN IN EDEN'S VISIT

(Continued from Page 1)

retary Major R. Anthony Eden and American leaders is centered around the question of supplying Britain with more foodstuff from the United States and Canada, it is asserted by Vatican quarters.

It has been generally considered that the present Washington Conference is for the purpose of readjusting the Soviet-American relations, which have turned worse due to the utterances of American Ambassador to the Soviet Union Admiral William H. Standley and also, as the second important objective, of strengthening the political understanding between the United States and Britain, which specifically means the confirmation of the territorial division of the North African coastal areas by these two countries.

Though the aim of the confabulation is thus camouflaged with such common sense and ostensible observations, the discussions are being made along a totally different path.

Acute Food Shortage

The most potential interpretation regarding the same question is that Eden is pleading to America for more aid in foodstuffs now that the storage of food in Britain is getting very scarce and without positive supply from the United States and Canada, the situation is liable to turn out gravely precarious.

Moreover, well-informed quarters of the Vatican assert the conferees at Washington are discussing measures to cope with the vigorous activities of German U-boats, which are the greatest obstacle to the sending of materials from America to Britain.

These quarters further observe that Britain is seeking the suspension of the supply of American aid to the Soviet Union and Chungking to give more assistance to the British homeland which is facing a serious plight.

In persuading the American leaders, the British envoy is calling attention to the fact that the Soviet Union possesses limitless territory and manpower as well as tremendous capacity of arms production which is kept secret even to its Allies, America and Britain. Furthermore, Eden is asserting that if the United States gives more aid to the Soviets, the Soviet Union will have absolute predominance and will prove a source of calamity in the future.

Chungking Left Cold

As regards Chungking, the British Foreign Secretary is believed by these quarters as having asserted that it is valueless existence which has already fallen off from the anti-Axis common front and American aid to Chungking is meaningless.

Specially noteworthy in this extraordinary observation is that the relations between Chungking and the Anglo-American Powers have gradually cooled down. In this connection, some of the Vatican observers are of the opinion that Chungking is destined to be expulsed from the anti-Axis camp as was the case with Jugoslavia and Greece.

As for the date of Chungking's expulsion, these observers predict that it will take place the moment when America and Britain notice signs of unrest in Chungking, which will be caused sooner or later by the strengthening of the relations between Tokyo and Nanking.

Big War Gains Made In China

(Continued From Page 1)

Laohokow on the upper stretches of the Hansui River, completely blasting military establishments there and moreover, have daily offered close cooperation to the land forces.

Shantung Corps Active

Domei

TSINAN, March 19.—Shantung Province Patrol Troops, fighting in concert with Japanese Forces and other district patrol corps, are busily cleaning up remaining enemy guerillas still infesting the border areas.

During the two months of January and February, the Shantung Patrol Troops engaging in some 286 battles, captured 666 prisoners while the enemy left behind 1,155 bodies on the battlefields, it was disclosed.

Considerable war trophies were seized including 897 rifles and many rounds of ammunition.

East England Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, March 19.—A unit of German bombers and fighters attacked the East Anglia district last night, and dropped numerous high explosive and incendiary bombs on the city of Norwich for 30 minutes beginning 11 p.m. taking advantage of moonlight, and caused fires at many places.

Another unit bombed Great Yarmouth, and set fire to harbor facilities.

To Gladden Fighters at Front

To enable soldiers and sailors at the various fronts to celebrate the Boys' Festival, May 5, in style, pupils of the 113 National Schools in Tokyo made 200,000 Koinobori or paper carps which will be immediately sent to the fronts.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

enough confidence in himself then to gobble up France but he is now afraid of being gobbled up by the United States. The crisis for Britain is already past. The primary issue Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden is seeking to settle at Washington is probably the question of regulating Anglo-American relations but things have gone too far for a dozen Edens to do anything about.

Post-War Schemes

TOKYO SHIMBUN—A close scrutiny of the Standley slip issue, activities of Eden in America, words and actions of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and the like yields us the feeling that the main current of Anglo-American policy is to unify the anti-Axis camp, to bring together into a conglomerate whole the varying standpoints of Britain, the United States, Chungking, the refugee regimes and the Soviet Union, so that a common front may be formed for the prosecution of the World War.

In this task, the United States with a more or less margin of time is rather idealistic in its utterances while Britain, being pressed for time, is realistic. Chungking and the refugee regimes are desperately engaged in the scramble for the bigger cut. The Soviet Union stands alone in its self-determinative attitude.

In the first place, the anti-Axis front is not developing in a manner they anticipated. Consequently, fissures are likely to appear long before the war comes to an end. If these fissures are left to grow, the Axis nations are certain to overwhelm them with the sheer weight of their combined strength.

Secondly, the World War is tending to divide into separate and independent wars in the Pacific, Africa and East Europe. In contrast to the strong unity existing among the Axis Powers, the anti-Axis nations are tending in varying directions as to war initiative. This is apparent in Anglo-American relations and even more glaring in relations between the Anglo-American combine and the Soviet Union, especially since the winter campaign.

Thirdly, such a confusion as now exists in the anti-Axis camp is likely to prove a disastrous impendiment to the settlement of post-war problems regardless of whether the anti-Axis nations should win or lose the war.

Britain has come out with a rehash of the first Great War ideas. The United States has begun to consider the various post-war schemes which many leaders proposed out of the bitter experience of failure of the Versailles Treaty and the collapse of the League of Nations. It can easily be imagined that the refugee regimes would listen to any scheme which would promise them post-war benefits.

The only party that cannot so easily be disposed of is the Soviet Union. The United States and Britain are anxious to find some formula for post-war inducements in order to bring the Soviets over to the Atlantic Charter, so that the Red Army may be placed under their command. Ambassador Standley made his daring attempt to make the Soviets commit themselves. But Premier Josef Stalin has remained silent. With the Soviet silent, Foreign Secretary Eden must lie idle at Washington. Vice-President Wallace raised the bogey of a third World War, but still the Soviets have remained silent.

The Soviets are silent because they know by now all the tricks in the Anglo-American bag. Their old ruse of post-war inducements has thus fallen flat. So next on the program is to send Benes to Moscow. If this fails, they may go back to the beginning and start all over again.

New European Order

ASAHI—A Berlin dispatch says that a conference is in progress among the leaders of the Axis Powers to draft a new European order and that an official expression will be made shortly regarding this problem. It is clear from the communique issued on March 1 at Rome that this problem was one of the subjects of the agenda of the conference held at Rome between the German and Italian leaders. In case a concrete plan of the Axis' new European order is made public, it will clarify the Italo-German banner. It will be a most timely step which would serve to blast enemy propaganda and induce various nations of Europe to live in peace, pray for Axis victory and cooperate for it.

Already in the foregoing communique issued regarding the Italo-German conversations at Rome it has been clarified also that nations of Europe who are to be included in one large European solidarity body, even within the pale of its protected national borders, will be enabled to work more productively and will be given assurances as to enjoyment of their social justice. Further, Reich Minister of Propaganda, Joseph Goebbels, on the memorable occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Reich Propaganda Ministry on March 13, replying to a question posed by foreign newspaper correspondents, made clear the fact that a new Europan order projected under the leadership of the Axis Powers aims to have each nation maintain its own independent characteristics and in this state they will be united and cooperate with one another in political, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields, and that Germany in no way whatever will try to unify Europe by its armed force nor will it press upon other nations to accept its National Socialism.

Again Dr. Goebbels added: "During the war, just as the Germans themselves must receive restrictions on their freedom and must work for accomplishment of their war aims under strictest discipline, so in the same way it is inevitable that each nation living in territories under German occupation and other peoples in Europe should be subjected to various restrictions necessary for the prosecution of the war." This statement by the Reich Propaganda Minister is of course perfectly convincing. What the German and Italian Governments aim at, in short, is to respect as much as possible each nation's independence and autonomy under the inevitable necessity of rejecting Bolshevism, Jewish influence and plutocracy.

Of course, even in the past the conception of the new order in Europe with Germany and Italy in the center was often discussed. With regard to the realistic relations between Germany, Italy and other European countries, there frequently existed hitherto some points of misunderstanding. Originally the ideal itself of the so-called new order is considered necessary to be based on the principle of respecting the popular will of the different nations. Furthermore, when considered from the viewpoint of time, it would be advisable for the Governments of Germany and Italy to eliminate any possible misunderstanding among the various nations in order to obtain a firm grasp of the popular minds and to let all the nations become acquainted with their respective proper places to be assigned them.

The old usage of the British Government was to take the policy of aiding minor countries for the sake of protecting its own Interests as was shown in the case of the Mutual Assistance Pact concluded with Poland in August, 1939. However, just at the present time, in her anxiety to court the favor of the Soviet Union, the British Government is neglecting the countries of East Europe and is also showing an attitude of not hesitating to leave their disposal in the hands of the Soviets. Of course, at the present time and even in the future in a still accentuated degree, Britain would have no capacity of talking about guarantee to the various countries of the European continent, yet for the sake of attaining their own selfish ends the United States and Britain would never abstain from sacrificing the safety of the European continent or the welfare of all the other peoples of Europe.

On the other hand, Germany and Italy are acting as the pivot for setting up a new order of Europe. Therefore, for the purpose of solidifying the internal unity of Europe and rendering firmer the spiritual ties binding the European nations, it is most desirable that there should be a suitable device prepared for that purpose, in addition to the strength to protect the continent of Europe against outside influence.

Churchill Portrait Smeared With Tar

Domei

LISBON, March 18.—An incident involving the smearing of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's portrait and giving a rude shock to the prim Britishers was brought to the attention of Scotland Yard on Tuesday, a London dispatch received here today disclosed. The British Prime Minister's portrait occupying the seat of prominence among the photographs of the anti-Axis leaders in an exhibition featuring photographs of the "fighting Soviets" currently being held in London, was found thoroughly smeared with coal-tar on Monday night. Neither Scotland Yard nor the Soviet representatives, who hastily covered up the mutilated picture with a red cloth, have been able to figure out why the unknown culprit should have chosen Churchill's picture for the "facial treatment."

Waseda Gives Kawatake Doctorate of Literature

Shigetoshi Kawatake, Chief Curator of the Waseda University Museum for Dramatic Art, has been conferred the degree of Doctor of Literature by Waseda University in recognition of his outstanding works on the Kabuki, according to Domei.

Mr. Kawatake is a successor of Mokuami Kawatake, the greatest playwright of the Meiji Period and has been a deep student of the Kabuki.

In his recent work entitled "Study of Modern Kabuki," he predicted that the old Kabuki art will be preserved in its entirety in the future but at the same time a new dramatic art should be created on the foundation of the Kabuki spirit.

Fencing Institute Active

To stimulate and encourage that the quality of indomitability inherent in the Japanese people and to enhance further their inborn fearlessness, the Dai Nippon Fencing Institute has initiated a program for the propagation of the art of fencing throughout Japan. Its inaugural ceremony was held on March 21 at the Greater East Asia Hall, according to the Mainichi.

The Institute, headed by General Taka Hishikari, includes all the fencing corps now existing among government officials, businessmen, and students.

Germans Re-Occupy Bielgorod; Situation Of Red Army Grave

(Continued from Page 1)

to help the Soviets who have been encircled by the German troops. The Reich forces, however, in close collaboration with the Luftwaffe, have repelled all Soviet counter-attacks and have advanced farther to the east, destroying 21 enemy tanks.

In this connection, the Soviet Information Bureau today announced in its war communique that due to the heavy pressure of the German forces, the Red Army has been forced to retreat further in the area southeast of Kharkov.

In the meantime, the Germans are steadily expanding their war activities in the areas west and southwest of Kursk. In the lower stretches of Kuban also, battles are developing in favor of the Reich forces. It is reliably reported that the Luftwaffe shot down 13 enemy planes in this sector.

According to German information, the Red Army lost a total of 23 planes yesterday on the Southern Front, of which four were shot down by Slovak forces.

Situation Seen Grave

All indications show that the war situation in the area east of Kharkov today underwent a grave change which is characterized as the "most serious crisis in the winter campaign" by Harold King, Moscow correspondent for the Reuters News Agency.

Not only the Soviet Information Bureau but also British and American information unanimously reported the serious plight of the Red Army.

As German panzer units yesterday drove a wedge into the Soviet position in the Tehuguien sector, the Soviet forces frantically mobilized their scanty reserve strength and after hard fighting succeeded in driving back the Reich forces temporarily. But, the Germans today again have driven a powerful wedge into the Soviet position. As a result, the Soviets have fled to the east helter-skelter and at present are desperately trying to check the onslaughts of the Germans on the left bank of the Donetz River.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced in its communique issued at noon yesterday that the Red forces in action on the Tehuguiev sector had been forced to retreat to new positions before the severe attacks of the German troops.

Stronger Ties Seen By Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)

thoroughly, anyone who shoulders the responsibility for the prosecution of these policies should realize that this is no time for idling.

"The Chinese people were greatly impressed by Prime Minister Tojo's visit and this fact will exercise a favorable effect on the whole of China. There is no need, therefore, to emphasize that more and more Chinese will come to realize that Japan's policy is the only right path leading to the restoration of East Asia and will come to sympathize with it.

"I earnestly wish that all Chinese people will realize the true ideal of the construction of Greater East Asia and finally attain the goal for which China entered the war. They should always bear in mind that China and Japan have become allies to fight on the common front and both countries are responsible for the protection and construction of East Asia.

"Some time ago I inspected the Peking area and found to my satisfaction that the provincial as well as central quarters of China are fully cognizant of Japan's supreme policy and are exerting positive efforts."

Normal School Opens

Domei

MACASSAR, March 17.—A normal school which will train local inhabitants as leaders in a four-year course on the basis of the fundamental policy established for the education of native inhabitants in the occupied Southern Regions, was opened here today.

Sixty-nine boys and 51 girls, participating in the opening ceremony joined together in singing the Japanese national anthem, "Kimigayo."

To Enhance Martial Spirit

A grand meeting for the enhancement of the martial spirit and for the promotion of the welfare of the people of Tokyo will be held at the Grand Music Hall in Hibiya Park at 1:00 p.m. March 27, under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Municipality. There will be a varied program of dance and music numbers.

Leaving for Spain

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 18.—Spanish Ambassador to the United States Juan F. de Cardenas is to leave Washington for home in order to submit important reports to the Spanish Government, it is reported from Washington.

Roosevelt, Spouse Play Tune—Mrs. Chiang Does Pretty Dance

Madame Soong Mei-ling, together with the other half of the well matched pair of talkative women intruders—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the United States President, staged one of the greatest comedies in defeat-ridden America with President Roosevelt in the role of Don Quixote. Soong Mei-ling kept her rendezvous with history there in Washington only to sell her country down the river, the Weekly Asahi declared in its recent edition.

Needless to say, the principal role was played by the wife of Chiang Kai-shek, who from far-away Chungking invaded Washington after flying across India, Africa and South America. Her opponent was none other than that rare statesman President Roosevelt, who through all his wiles and flattery has driven Chungking into the fix she is now in.

Although it is said that if the nose of that beautiful courtesan Cleopatra, was a fraction of an inch lower than it was, the map of the world might have been different, if Soong Mei-ling's thin tongue was a fraction shorter China's 400,000,000 people might have been rescued from its present misery a long time ago.

Born of the powerful financial overlords, the Soongs of Chekiang Province who have inseparable relations with the imperialistic capital of Britain and the United States, Mei-ling although possessing facial features of a Chinese, is an out-and-out Yankee in her way of thinking and in her way of living, educated as she was in the American college of the east—Wellesley. In social position, in her lust for power and in the strength of her vanity, she is like Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Thoughts on the welfare of China never has entered her mind.

Reason for Visit

It was on November 27th of last year, just ten days prior to the "Day of Silence" set aside by America for the one year commemoration of the Pearl Harbor Defeat that Mei-ling arrived in the United States. The ostensible reason for her visit was to receive treatment on an injury which she sustained when the automobile in which she was riding overturned into a Shanghai creek some six years ago.

But the real aim of her visit, needless to point out, was to secure United States aid to bolster Chungking's anti-Japanese front as her regime has now been driven into its last straits and is imperiled with total collapse.

Vain as she was, Soong Mei-ling demanded a reception from the United States in keeping with her status as a virtual dictator of Chungking and while lying in her New York hospital she appraised the situation prior to her formal sally into Washington.

Meanwhile, the state of Chungking-American relations was amply revealed by the fact that Chungking's ambassador to Washington was changed while the Chungking military mission to the United States headed by General Hsung Shih-hui suddenly left Washington in anger over the cool reception received at the American capital.

The Roosevelt regime, however, realizing that injuring Chungking's feelings any further might result in a calamity through loss of Chungking as an important base from which to counter-attack Japan, invited Madame Soong Mei-ling on February 17, to the Capitol as a national guest.

Tries to Keep Good-Will

President Roosevelt, together with Mrs. Roosevelt and other personages gathered at the Union Station platform and there gave profuse and flattering salutations to their guest in an out and out effort to put themselves in her good graces. The American press played up the wife of Chiang Kai-shek as a Jeanne d'Arc and said that she was the first Chinese lady to receive a reception from the President and be treated as a guest of the White House. They eulogized the role of Chungking in the present world war and the strengthening of bonds between the United States and Chungking.

After settling down for a two-weeks' stay in a second-story room set aside for national guests of the White House, Mei-ling addressed Congress in joint-session on February 18 and pleaded for aid to Chungking.

On the following day, February 19, the press conference which she staged with Mrs. Roosevelt and the President in the President's office at the White House was the high-spot of the comedy enacted at the Capitol.

Roosevelt broke the ice by declaring: "May I take this opportunity, not to introduce Madame Chiang to you, but to present all of you to her. . . We must remember always that China's civilization is thousands of years older than ours and that is why I feel that we in this country have a great deal more to learn about China than China has to learn about us."

Receiving such a flattering remark, Mei-ling said that when she saw all those pencils of the correspondents flashing across the pages as the President spoke, she felt more fear from them than she did from Japanese swords although she had been to all the fronts in China.

Although it was a tie up to that point, from then on it was a game of matching wits between President Roosevelt and Mei-ling and of trying to fathom the other's true feelings.

She then declared "I want to say one thing to you and that is that we in China have always had social democracy through these thousands of years, and that we are now depending on our press now and in the future, so that in time we shall really realize not only a social democracy but a political democracy as well." Thus covering up the political dictatorship she and her husband, Chiang Kai-shek, have, Mei-ling set her face grimly for the questions to come.

A correspondent then asked what Madame Chiang thought China needed most. At this point, the President, not giving her a chance to reply, said "China's present need is for more munitions." It was a reply pointedly aimed at putting himself in her good favor.

Can't Fight With Bare Hands

The newspaperman then bluntly charged that "China was not using its manpower to the fullest extent possible." When that vital weakness in the anti-Japanese armor was thus pricked, she replied that "China was using its manpower as fully as its supplies of munitions permitted and that China could not fight with bare hands alone."

Picking up the thread of conversation, the President said that in their war with Japan it was not enough to move inch by inch toward Japan and that if the Americans try to approach Japan by taking an island every month it would take them fifty years to get there. The President said that China itself must be used as a base of operations more and more as the war progresses.

The President, after voicing such dreamy like stories, said the question was how soon that anti-Japanese offensive was to start. His reply was "just as fast as the Lord will let us."

With the President thus slipping from her grasp, Mei-ling hastened to say in connection with his expression that although the aid to China would be stepped up just as soon as the Lord would let them, it was the "Lord who helps those who help themselves."

The press conference then came to a close with that remark so tinged with rancour and entreaty.

Although Mei-ling's address in the United States Congress amounts to nothing more than a revelation to the world of what the American Government should abhor—ostentatiousness—it testifies to the fact that that body, unlike the Diet of our country which is carried out so solemnly, has now become a publicity tool for the United States. Queen Wilhelmina of the now defunct Government of Holland and the former President of the erstwhile Philippine Government, President Manuel Quezon, both have spoken before that body.

Thus, in the final analysis, Mei-ling found herself dancing to the tune of President Roosevelt's pipe.

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 362, 380.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Housing Body Set Up

Domei

MACASSAR, CELEBES ISLAND, March, 19.—Japanese firms here yesterday decided upon the articles of corporation of the projected Dwelling House Building Corporation and today appointed directors.

The proposed Dwelling House Building Corporation, as its name implies, will construct dwelling houses, as well as procure necessary materials and labor in concert with the Japanese Administration.

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.
Abe Shoten
4 Awajicho, 1-chome
Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25)
(3460)

NIPPON TIMES BLDG.
Yuton Apartments
Newly-built attractive foreign style apartments, furnished or unfurnished with service. Hot and cold running water in every room. Central heating and all up-to-date conveniences. Some rooms may, on application, be used as offices.
Rates ¥70 and up.
157 YAMASHITA-CHO, YOKOHAMA

TO LET
One GOOD OFFICE room of 100 tsubo in the former Settlement from November.

A few unfurnished houses in the best part of hills, & Offices in the central part of business section.

We have property for sale & clients to buy same.

APPLY TO
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE.
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED
Head office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 66,040,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Karume, Saga and Kumamoto

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44

KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2118

THE MITSUI BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .¥100,000,000
CAPITAL PAID ....¥ 60,000,000
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS ...¥ 95,795,067

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 1, Muro-machi 2-chome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.
KOBE BRANCH:
Sakae-machi, 3-chome, Kobe (Phone: Sannomiya 81).
SANNOMIYA BRANCH:
32 Akashimachi, Kobe (Phone: Sannomiya 5406-9).

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Bombay, Dairen, London, New York, Shanghai, Sourabaya
Foreign Correspondents
In all principal cities of the world.

HOME BRANCHES:
Edobashi (Tokyo), Fukuoka, Ginza (Tokyo), Gotanda (Tokyo), Hiroshima, Ikebukuro (Tokyo), Kaijobiru (Tokyo), Kobe, Kyoto, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Meguro (Tokyo), Moji, Nagoya, Nagoya-Kamimaetsu, Nihonbashi (Tokyo), Nihonbashi-Honcho (Tokyo), Osaka, Osaka-Dojima, Osaka-Kawaguchi, Osaka-Nishi, Osaka-Semba, Otaru, Sannomiya (Kobe), Shinjuku (Tokyo), Tamuracho (Tokyo), Wakamatsu (Kyushu), Yokohama.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Let Us Be the Corner-Stone
Of the Construction of
Greater East Asia!

Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man
Till America and Britain
Are Down and Out

No. 15,796 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

CHUNGKING PLAN TO RAID NIPPON IS FRUSTRATED

Devastating Attacks by Imperial Units Keep Enemy Planes in Hinterland

AIR BASES ARE BLASTED

U.S. Commander Clamors for More Bombers to Bolster Morale of Chiang's Men

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 18.—The Chungking air force which is being reconstructed under the assistance of the United States has been continuously exposed to the devastating attacks of the Japanese warplanes and, despite its much-publicized plans for an air raid on Japan, it is still being forced to remain in the remote hinterland of China, according to military observers here.

Within the five weeks since the end of January Japanese Army air units raided the Chungking air bases in the hinterland provinces over 20 times, they declared. Heavy damages were inflicted on the facilities at most of the enemy bases including Yungyun, Chingyuan, Waichow, Laohokow, Kwoyang, Santowping, Hanchung, Kweilin, Liangshan, Lushih, Liuchow, Wanhshien.

While the Chungking air force is being reconstructed by the assistance from the United States, efforts are also being made by the Air Force Committee in Chungking to enlarge and construct airplane factories, airfields, and anti-air-raid facilities as well as to organize movements for appealing to the people to donate airplanes to the Chungking air force, it was said.

The anti-air-raid conference of the Szechwan Province authorities has been going on in Chengtu since early in March, apparently in anticipation of the increasing activities of the Japanese air force, it was added.

As for the types of airplanes used by the Chungking air force American made bombers and fighters as well as Soviet bombers have been in use and of late British bombers have been added, the same observers said.

It is still possible that the combined Chungking-United States air force might stage offensive operations against Japan, it was said. The actual strength of the United States air force in China is estimated at about 100 machines, roughly half of the total Chungking air force. About 20 are said to be B-25 bombers.

In this connection, the commander of the United States fighters in Chungking was quoted as saying that if a joint force of 500 Chungking-United States airplanes supported the offensive operations of the Chungking ground forces, the Japanese forces could be driven away. The United States should therefore promptly transfer its air force to Chungking this officer was reported to have said.

The observers also quoted Brigadier-General Claire Chennault, commander of the 14th United States Air Force in China as saying at a press interview on February 28 that in order to maintain the morale and the strength of the Chungking forces the United States air force must accelerate its activities in China.

It is estimated by these observers that about 20 fighters were supplied to Chungking by the United States during January and the total number of the Chungking planes is now about 200 including bombers which could not be more than 40. Most fighters are of the P-66 type with Curtiss and E-16 types following in that order.

Chungking's main air-bases are at Chengtu, Chungking, Lanchow, Liangshan and Kunming while the United States air force in China is based at Kweilin, Kunming and Chanyi, mainly concentrating their efforts on their operations in Burma, they said.

While it appears that the United States air force was planning to attack in cooperation with the Chungking force in February, the Japanese air force successfully forestalled their attempt by the surprise raid on Liangshan on February 24, it was declared.

These observers added that there are about 10 airplane factories under the Chungking regime including field-repair shops, situated in Lanchow, Chengtu, Kienchow, Paishihyi, Suining, Liangshan, Loshan, Yaan, Tating, Kweiyang, Kunming, Tuan, Liuchow, Linan, Hengyang.

Relaxing From the Voyage

Shown above are Mr. Ba Maw, Prime Minister of the Burmese Government, and the other Burmese officials who arrived on Thursday enjoying the subtle beauty of the Japanese garden attached to the Greater East Asia Guest Hall where they spent their first night in Tokyo.

Friendly Ties Emphasized By Visit of Burma's Leaders

Cooperation Extended by Burmese to Japanese Forces Shows Understanding of Real Situation; New Nation Plays Important Role in East Asia

By A Diplomatic Commentator

The news of the arrival in Tokyo on Thursday afternoon of Mr. Ba Maw, Prime Minister of the Burmese Government and other high Burmese officials at the invitation of the Imperial Government came as a pleasant surprise to the Japanese people.

The great prominence given to the surprise visit of these Burmese goodwill envoys by all the vernacular papers is an eloquent testimony to the zeal and enthusiasm with which the entire Japanese people are heartily welcoming the distinguished guests from their friendly nation.

That Mr. Ba Maw and his powerful collaborators have come to this country at this decisive stage of the War of Greater East Asia is particularly significant because of the fact that Burma, as an important member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, is now playing a highly important role in the fullest cooperation with the Imperial Expeditionary Forces stationed there.

The Burmese people, fully cognizant of the prevailing international situation, have right from the beginning rendered every possible assistance to the kind and generous Japanese troops with the ultimate purpose of shaking off the long and painful British tyranny.

Needless to say, Mr. Ba Maw, the powerful leader of new Burma, is widely known as a man of foresight and great intelligence. Long before the outbreak of the current war the Prime Minister of Burma forecast that some day in the near future, a friend would come from the East to help revive the Burmese. By this he undoubtedly meant Japan, and it was with this firm belief that Mr. Ba Maw has continued his anti-British movement in the face of all obstacles.

Now that Burma has completely freed itself of the British yoke, and Japan has clarified its attitude toward this friendly Asiatic nation, the day is not far distant when the Burmese people will find themselves in a happy and peaceful atmosphere in the full realization of their long-cherished desire, a desire which has been eagerly entertained especially by their wise and able leader, Mr. Ba Maw.

The only thing the Japanese people unanimously wish sincerely at this moment is that Mr. Ba Maw and other members of the Burmese goodwill party will further deepen their sense of truth in the Japanese, understand the true Japanese intentions and renew their determination to work toward the establishment of a new Burma.

P.I. TO PRODUCE CHARCOAL FROM HULL OF COCONUTS

Islands to Be Developed Into Supplying Country; Superior Quality Possible

In line with the efforts to produce an increased amount of charcoal in Japan, the Philippines is to be developed into a charcoal supplying country, reports the Asahi.

Before the war, the Philippines produced some 900,000 to 1,000,000 tons of copra annually, but the hull of the coconuts were all thrown away. However, with the recent discovery that those hull can be made into charcoal of good quality, the Philippines will become not only self-sufficient in charcoal production, but also will be able to provide sufficient material to Japan to manufacture carbon which is indispensable for gas-masks.

At present the wide stretch of coconut-groves in the Philippines are dotted with hundreds of ovens each spouting rolls of smoke. The heating power of coconut charcoal being 6,500 to 7,200 calories, it is not much inferior to charcoal produced in Australia or Yubari in Hokkaido Japan which contain 6,400 to 7,500-calorie heating power.

METALS TO BE DISTRIBUTED FOR INDUSTRIAL ART WORKS

Copper, Iron to Be Allotted to Qualified Artists to Promote Handicraft

To advance industrial art works, particularly those which manifest the traditional Japanese technique and also to encourage further the development of artistic products, the Government has decided to distribute necessary copper and iron materials to artists, reports the Asahi.

Artists who will be qualified to receive these metals will include members of the Imperial Fine Arts Academy, present and former judges of the Education Ministry Art Exhibition and others whose past records of artistic achievements are close to the high standard set up by the Dai Nippon Indusrial Art Committee.

Presents Credentials

Domei

COPENHAGEN, March 18.—Suemasa Okamoto, Japanese Minister to Denmark, was received in audience by His Royal Highness Prince Frederik, Crown Prince of Denmark, and presented his credentials today.

ENEMY OFFENSIVES ON BURMA BLASTED

British-Chungking Units Trapped, Face Annihilation at Hands of Japanese Forces

The British daydream of recapturing Burma has now been shattered by the Imperial Forces in Burma, as enemy units are trapped everywhere and are doomed to annihilation, according to a Rangoon dispatch to the Mainichi.

Last fall Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, made a bombastic declaration, saying. "By March, 1943, Burma shall be recaptured and the Burma Road be reopened." In an attempt to realize his plan, Wavell ordered his units to launch offensives on land and in the air. Guerilla warfare broke out around remote corners of Burma contiguous to India.

In the southwestern district, the enemy made a futile thrust into Burma through Akyab, and in the north, Anglo-Indian troops started their operations near the Burma-China border and also the Burma-India border. The enemy mainly concentrated its forces on the Burma-India border assigning an undisclosed division of Anglo-Indian-Chungking joint forces. Near the Burma-Yunnan border the enemy consisted of a number of divisions of the Chungking forces. Numerically, these forces were very large.

Hypnotized by Wavell's bluff, these enemy troops lacking unity started to move in all directions at the same time. The Chungking forces were led by Lo Cho-yin, who was abjectly beaten by the Japanese forces last year and fled into the mountain recesses of Yunnan. Lo sallied forth again only to be given another vital blow.

The Indian troops were forced by the British forces to fight the Japanese troops at the point of bayonet and pistol. The new Chungking forces penetrating into Burma this

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, March 20, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Warfare Against Enemy Submarines

NIPPON SANGYO—The communique of the Imperial Headquarters for March 18 has revealed that the Japanese Naval Air Force achieved brilliant results in its large-scale bombing of the enemy bases in North Australia and that between March 6 and March 11 six enemy submarines were sunk by the Japanese Naval Forces. The prowess of our Army and Navy Forces needs no reiteration but the sinking of the six enemy submarines is worthy of special notice.

It is only natural that the greater the theater of war the greater should be the difficulty in assuring the security of the sea-lanes, since submarines are outside the control of a nation even if it holds complete sea-power over the area in question. Especially with a long coastline and extensive dependence on sea routes for communications with the rest of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere countries, Japan must guard its marine traffic to the utmost. In this sense the sinking of six enemy submarines within five days is quite significant. We must express our deepest thanks to those

(Continued on Page 2)

DEFENSE ARMY GIVES SECURITY TO NEW BURMA

Exemplifies Firm Bonds of Friendship Between Rising Nation and Japan

SYMBOL OF COOPERATION

People Give Enthusiastic Support to Its Forces; Composed of Pick of Youths

Domei

RANGOON, March 18.—The existence of the Burma Defense Army is a symbol of Japanese-Burmese cooperation, vividly exemplifying the friendly relations between Japan and Burma, relations which have become increasingly close through the visit of Mr. Ba Maw, to Tokyo.

The Burma Defense Army is composed of the flower of the Burmese youths who wish for the complete ousting of Anglo-American influence from Burma. Upon the future growth of the Burma Defense Army depends the sound development of the Burmese Government and the future fate of Burma itself.

Within a short span of seven months since the Burmese independence volunteer corps was convert into several battalions of the regular army under the command of Major-General Aung San (then Colonel) and as army directly coming under the jurisdiction of Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Burma, the Burma Defense Army has developed into a full-fledged army. It has now become one of the most reliable armed forces within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Since December, last year, the Burma Defense Army has been actively engaged in expeditionary and defense services as well as in aerial training. Well disciplined and thoroughly trained, soldiers of the Burma Defense Army share barracks with the Japanese Soldiers in the course of defense activities. And the Japanese and Burmese soldiers certainly make good comrades at the front.

Morale Is Bolstered

The promotion of Colonel Aung San, Commander-in-Chief of the Burma Defense Army, to the rank of Major-General by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida on March 11 apparently has created a profound impression on the rank and file of the Defense Army. The morale of the Defense Army was further stimulated when troops heard the news that their Commander-in-Chief had been invited by the Japanese Government to visit Japan with Mr. Ba Maw.

The zeal and enthusiasm of the Burmese public toward the army has been well attested to by the flood of applications for enlistment in the Defense Army. Applications have been flowing in from Rangoon, Mandalay, Toungoo and other parts of Burma in response to the Japanese Army authorities announcement regarding the recruiting of new soldiers for the Defense Army this year.

Incidently, the Japanese authorities have planned to double the personnel of the Defense Army for this year and the applications have far topped the number the required personnel.

Many Burmese have made monetary contributions to the Defense Army, while numerous Burmese families are inviting soldiers of the Defense Army to teas and lunches at their homes when the soldiers are out on Sundays.

Such are the growing zeal and interest of Burmese people toward the Defense Army.

CITATION ISSUED CREW OF TRANSPORT SINKING AN ENEMY SUBMARINE

How Nippon Sub-Chaser Shot Down Flying Fortress Is Told by Scribes

One of Two Enemy Bombers Attempting to Blast Warship at Certain Base in South Pacific Proves No Match for Gallant Sailors

By HIROSHI MASHITA and TSUYOSHI SAKAIRI
Of the Naval Press Corps.

AT A CERTAIN BASE—Enemy submarines are as greatly afraid of Japanese submarine-chasers as they are of Japanese aircraft. There has been quite a number of enemy submarines done away with by Japanese submarine-chasers.

But they are not going to be alone in dreading Japanese submarine-chasers. For one of the latter warcraft has brought down a flying fortress.

While this submarine-chaser was on duty, it saw two flying fortresses. Promptly it gave battle to them. In a severe fight it brought down one of them.

Enemy planes, as well as submarines, might well fear Japanese submarine-chasers. This is the first time that a plane, large or small, has fallen prey to a submarine-chaser.

We, the writers of this dispatch, heard about this feat of the submarine-chaser at a certain base.

It happened that the submarine-chaser was back at the base.

Commander Tells Story

We went to the commander of the submarine-chaser for a minute account of the meritorious deed of his ships. His story of how his vessel met the flying fortresses and did away with one of them follows:

A certain morning of a certain month began to dawn. The base was overhung by one of the thin mists which are peculiar to the southern sea. About the place there was a stillness which is not known in the area of the Solomons Islands.

The submarine-chaser which had been kept busy for days and nights was moored in a corner of the port. It was in order.

At a certain morning hour the ship's ensign was hoisted with all solemnity. The vessel was about to proceed to its appointed duty.

Then the intelligence came that enemy planes had been sighted. The man on the lookout produced a field-glass. He was looking very hard.

On the bridge the commander was immobile. There was a tense look on his face. In a moment all members of the crew were ready for action.

Two planes were reflected in the lens of the watch-man's glass. They were four-motored flying fortresses.

(Continued on Page 2)

MOSLEMS IN KOBE HONOR MOHAMMED

Japan's Religious Tolerance Lauded—Celebrations Held In Other Cities

The 152 Mohammedan residents of Kobe observed the 1,362nd birthday of the Prophet Mohammed yesterday. A spokesman for the Islamites in the port city lauded Japan's religious tolerance and voiced deep appreciation for the kind consideration and protection extended to them by the Japanese authorities.

The spokesman declared, according to Domei, that the tolerance of the Japanese is in vivid contrast to the narrow-minded intolerance of the Anglo-Americans, pointing out that Britain and the United States have taken every opportunity to cast slurs on Mohammedanism and to persecute its believers.

There is no room for a compromise between the Asiatics and the Anglo-Americans, he stated.

He disclosed that the Kobe Mohammedans, who include 140 Turks, eight Indians, three Arabians and an Egyptian, have been residing in Kobe for many years and are now doing everything in their power to cooperate with the Japanese in the prosecution of the war. He revealed every Friday, the Mohammedans gather at the mosque to pray for the success of the Japanese forces, while they also faithfully participate in the neighborhood association meetings and the anti-air-raid drills.

Hsinking Moslems Celebrate

Domei

HSINKING, March 19.—With more than 800 prominent followers of the Islam faith here attending, an impressive ceremonoy celebrating the birthday today of Mohammed was held at noon today at the Chingchen temple under the auspices of the Manchoukuo Mohammedan Association.

Congratulatory speeches were also made by representatives of the Government and the Concordia Society.

Yu Shao-fu, president of the Association, in his speech following the offering of prayers, declared that the celebration at this time of the Prophet's birthday was most auspicious, falling at a time when the entire East Asia is fighting for its freedom.

"The 560,000 Mohammedans in Manchoukuo must unite as one and cooperate closely with the Government authorities in supporting

(Continued on Page 2)

MACARTHUR NEEDS HELP IN SOLOMONS

Sends Two Generals to Washington to Ask for Reinforcement of Air Force

The object of General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the United States forces in the Southwest Pacific, in dispatching two generals of his staff to Washington is understood by the World Telegram to be to ask the central authorities to reinforce the air force in the Solomons area, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated March 18.

Information received at Buenos Aires from New York indicates that with th air campaign in the Solomons area intensifying, the anti-Axis nations have come to circulate reports of increased strength on the part of the Japanese Air Force in that area and to emphasize the urgent need of reinforcing the American air force there.

The World Telegram is quoted, in regard to the mission of Brigadier-General Richard Sutherland, chief-of-staff of the United States forces in the Southwest Pacific, and Major-General George Kenney, commander of the United States air force in the Southwest Pacific, who are now in Washington, as saying that MacArthur would not have sent men of such importance unless on some very urgent business. At any rate, if the two generals are unable to secure reinforcements for the American air force in the Pacific area, nobody else would be able to do so. Sutherland and Kenney have come to state before the central authorities the demand of the air force at the front, the paper supposed.

TELEGRAPH LINE OPENS

Connects Macassar, Menado and Singaraja in Bali Isle

Domei

MACASSAR, March 18.—Telegraphic services between Macassar and Menado, northern Celebes, and Singaraja, Bali Island, were commenced from March 15, it was revealed here today.

With telegraphic services already established between Macassar and Amboina and Banjermasin in South Borneo, the communication services between the principal cities in the territories under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Navy Military Administrations have been nearly completed.

Gallantry of Men Who Damaged Another Is Reported to Throne

FOUGHT OBSTACLES

Although Vessel Poorly Armed And Despite Casualties, Japanese Gave Battle

For exceptional gallantry in sinking an enemy submarine and damaging and chasing away another with its poor arms and despite many casualties, the officers and crew of the transport X X Maru commanded by Warrant Officer Ikeda has been awarded a citation by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and the fact reported to the Throne, it was stated in a communique issued at 3 p.m. Friday by the Navy Ministry.

The citation follows:

"Shortly before dawn on February 7, 1942, the X X Maru, a transport commanded by Warrant Officer Ikeda, on its way to Saigon carrying supplies, encountered two enemy submarines off the X X lighthouse. Although the ship carried only poor arms, the officers and crew gave battle and despite many casualties suffered they fought on until one of the submarines was sunk and the other damaged and fled. This merits special mention as a feat of exceptional gallantry.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

December 8, 1942
ISOROKU YAMAMOTO,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Combined Fleet"

Spots Enemy Craft

The special naval transport X X Maru, bearing an important supply mission left an undisclosed port at dawn on February 7 last year. At about 3:10 a.m. on February 9, while it was traveling alone toward Saigon south of an undisclosed lighthouse, it discovered an enemy submarine on the surface about 500 meters off its port.

Gunfire was immediately directed at the submarine and within one minute a hit was scored. Spurting flames and thick black smoke the submarine began to sink and dissappeared under the waves at 3:13 a.m.

Immediately after the enemy submarine was sunk, another enemy submarine appeared about 400 meters off the starboard and assaulted the transport. The X X Maru turned its gunfire now upon this enemy and then attempted to crash itself against this new enemy.

While the enemy vessel was changing the course, a shell fired by us hit the rear part of the conning tower. The vessel began to sink. Meanwhile, it met our fire with machine guns. At 3:23 a.m. it had escaped, taking a course far on the port side of our vessel.

In the severe fighting which lasted for more than 10 minutes the X X Maru was hit by bullets fired by the enemy. Warrant Officer Hidemori Ikeda was wounded. More than 10 other casualties were suffered by us.

While taking emergency measures, it kept up the fight, and was able to sink and destroy two enemy submarines, a feat remarkable for the fact that it was poorly armed. The achievement of the vessel gave a full display of the vigorous fighting spirit for which the Imperial Navy is celebrated.

By TOYOHIKO HANEDA
Of the Naval Press Corps.

AT A CERTAIN BASE, March 19.—Information reached a certain base that large-size enemy submarines were infesting the waters of the southern sea under Japanese control, and that they were looking for Japanese transports.

Promptly patrol ships were sent out to clear the regions.

Next morning, one of the patrol ships was attacked with ill success by an enemy submarine.

It was not long before the enemy regreted the attack, which revealed his location to the group of Japanese patrol ships.

Presently the Japanese vessels were closing in upon the enemy

(Continued on Page 2)

CHIANG DESPERATE AS WAR POLICY HIT

Mounting Graveness of Situation Facing Chungking Causes High Discontent

That Chiang Kai-shek has found it necessary to write a book entitled "The Destiny of China" to exhort the people under Chungking to continue their resistance against Japan is a clear indication that Chiang is faced with mounting dissatisfaction from his people regarding the futile, suicidal policy now being continued by his regime, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi on Friday.

In recent days Chungking journals frequently have been using the words, "Asiatic awakening"; these words, "Asiatic awakening" point out that there is a reaction against and a demand to restudy the still continuing absolute dependence on Anglo-American aid, the report added.

It is an unconcealable fact that demands in Chungking to reconsider the absolute dependence on Anglo-America have been growing serious, in pace with Japan's powerfully-pushed policy toward the National Government. This trend can be seen in articles published in Chungking papers after the Casablanca conference. The Chungking press took up various post-war problems and warned against the danger of Chungking becoming an Anglo-American slave, it was disclosed.

The Chungking organ Ta Kung Pao hysterically attacked the wholly self-centered attitude held by Anglo-America toward post-war problems by declaring, "China is the nation which led the resistance against Japan. China has fought for the longest period of time, and America is the last of the anti-Axis to enter the war. It was after the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia that America adopted the principle of not sacrificing China. Nevertheless it still considers theories which advocate that after the war Manchoukuo be placed under international control, or that the Soviets be placed in control of French Indo-China. These views are pure stupidity, born of gross misconceptions and rotten brains. Post-war problems must be solved with complete fairness and rationality"

Positive Aid Demanded

Disregarding for the moment, the dispatch stated, the fact that America and others have taken up "post-war problems" in order to keep out of view the fact that they are being beaten and to maintain their joint fronts, Chungking now finally has come to realize that in these discussions of post-war problems America and Britain always plan to take the lion's share, sacrificing East Asia and Chungking. To hold down this tendency, in recent days Chungking has even threatened America and Britain by circulating rumors that it intends to seek peace with Japan.

At the same time Chungking is reportedly demanding that aid to the Soviets and itself be made positive. And in America Chiang's wife, Soong Mei-lin continually repeated, "Chungking is carrying out its duty in fighting a common enemy and has a right to demand supplies from the allies." In such declarations Chiang's wife attempted to impress on America Chungking's position on the battle line and thus prevent Chungking from being turned into a virtual slave.

Chiang's sole reason for resistance, the charge of "aggression," has been fundamentally shattered with the return by Japan of concessions, the abolition of extrality and transfer of leading enemy assets to the National Government, the report declared. This fact, that Chiang has lost all basis for resistance, is shown in the increasing number of organized Chungking groups which surrender in North and Central China and the fact that numerous influential Chungking leaders have recently joined the National Government, it was said.

Chiang Now Desperate

Stricken with fear that his regime is crumpling Chiang in recent days has loosened the hitherto rigid control of the press and has been working desperately to gain the hearts of the people, it was revealed. He has published a pamphlet on the Three-People Principle in which he asserted that economic construction had become possible because America and Britain had abolished unequal treaties with China. In a statement he declared that the post-war world must not be Fascist and defended his own dictatorial powers by saying that it was merely a necessary stage for the "coming" constitutional government. In that manner he attempted to ease the feelings the people hold against him. Now the Chungking chief has descended to the level of writing a book in an attempt to fool his people further.

With President Wang Ching-wei's National Government proceeding powerfully, with various Chungking missions to America failing miserably and with Chungking-American coolness resulting and with Chungking papers themselves crying out for an "Asiatic awakening" it is clear that Chungking is face to face with an ideological breakdown, the report concluded.

March Across Bleak Wastelands Of Northern Manchoukuo Related

Photographers, Cameramen, Radio Announcers Witness Torturous Hardships of Soldiers of Kwantung Army in Rigorous Maneuvers

Fifty-three photographers, cameramen, and radio announcers who went on a perilous expedition recently from Hsinking into the desolate, snow-covered wastelands of northern Manchoukuo to participate in the military maneuvers of the Kwantung Army, returned on March 2, exhausted and haggard after a ten-day march, to tell of the grim, stolid trek across an interminable stretch of bleak wastelands, fighting the savage winds and intense cold, states the Mainichi.

"The snow lay thick upon the ground, its deceptive powderiness cloaking a sub-surface layer of coarse, granular snow." said one of the participants in describing the maneuvers. "Here and there, its gritty, scintillant crystals glistened across the white expanse. It was excruciatingly cold.

"We trudged incessantly across the barren wilderness. Walking was agony, for the snow was unpliant and intractable. It bit in harshly around the heavy shoes, grated sharply, and defied free and easy progress.

"We headed silently for the ghostly outlines of a mountain some ten kilometers' distance. Mute, exhausted, each step an agony of effort and will, we plodded silently, doggedly, behind the persistent advance of the stoic soldiers. Heavy guns across their shoulders, unwieldy knapsacks across their backs, theirs was a tenfold suffering, for we, the members of the Press Corps, with nothing to hamper our march, were utterly exhausted.

Someone Staggers

"The faces of the soldiers were set in grim, patient lines—lifeless masks enlivened only by the stubborn will to conquer. They trudged step by step with blind and dogged persistence. Occasionally someone staggered, fell, lay motionless as though to gather the last of a fleeting strength, then slowly, with heavy, torturous efforts, struggled to his leaden feet. Horses, burdened with cumbersome field-guns, were dragging their weary legs across the frozen ground, and here and there, some had stopped, heads dropping in mute exhaustion, trembling and broken.

"A soldier had dropped from line, reeling, sick. A ghastly pallor had swept across his distorted features, and a cry broke from his lips.

"The commander faced the soldier in hot anger and contempt, and in low, scathing tones, rebuked his flagging spirit. He watched the haggard face of his subordinate, and suddenly, the anger in his blazing eyes gave way to understanding and commiseration. Smiling faintly, he gripped the soldier reassuringly by the shoulder.

"Shame clouded the soldier's eyes. He straightened his sagging shoulders and faced the commander.

"'I am ready.'

"We watched the scene with sentiments mingled of pleasures and tears. There was something humane, something clement yet stern, exacting yet tender in the commander's chidings. We felt strangely moved and surreptiously sniffed away our tears.

"Orders for a five-minute rest, which came at due intervals throughout the march, had just been issued, and we were, deeply thankful. We sank wearily to the ground, and enveloped in an oppressive, intangible coma-like lethargy, fought the insistent call of sleep. In the midst of our hazy subconsiousness, orders came to march again.

"We were stopping for our mid-day meal, and we were hilariously gay. The why's and wherefore's we hardly knew. There was something fantastic about the entire scene—something bordering between farce and reality. Our mess-tins, wrapped in heavy, fur-lined clothes, were cold and the rice within was frozen. We ate it gratefully, however, for we were ravenously hungry.

"The frozen rice did nothing toward alleviating the piercing cold, and we shivered incessantly in the snow. The majority of the soldiers were jolting themselves against one another to ward off the cold. The linings of their caps, where their breath had precipitated in the air, were lined with white, dazzling crystals. Someone had removed his cap, and due to the penetrating cold, his steaming head was transformed into a grotesque, hoar-frosted monstrosity. We moved about continuously, for to have remained inactive for any length of time meant exposure to frost-bites.

"Day gave way to evening, setting the twilight world aflame in scarlet glory, and with it came rest and peace. The embers of its dying flame gradually smouldered out, giving way to the somber shadows of night. Overhead, stars were cloaked in their nocturnal splendor, cold and clear and indifferent. The Big Dipper shone pure and luminescent. It was a beautiful night.

"We waited for the equipment, and with its arrival, started pitching up the tents. As we finished our task, orders for quiet and for strict regulation of fire were issued. We warmed ourselves around the gratifying warmth of the fire and watched the quiet activity around us.

"In one section, soldiers in charge of the sleighs had released the tired horses from their reins and were starting the boiling of water. In the numerous tents, men were busily starting fires. Here and there, some were gathering firewood, while others were systematically distributing charcoal. Others were feeding and watering the horses.

"By the time the animals were comfortably fed, it was twelve o'clock. We were extremely hungry. Rice was subsequently distributed, and we set to work washing it in melted snow. On a make-shift furnace, we arranged our mess-tins and began our patient wait for the rice to boil.

"Several hours elapsed, and we were once again ordered to resume our gruelling march. We had had, as yet, no time for sleep. Our bodies ached with fatigue and sleeplessness, but, camouflaged in half-dried uniforms and white coats, we started again on the long, incessant march. Overhead, the moon was casting the last of its silver halo around the nocturnal shadows. Dawn was not far off."

Moslems in Kobe Honor Mohammed

(Continued from Page 1)

Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia."

Mr. Yu recalled that the Manchoukuo Mohammedan Association was founded in 1938 with 160,000 followers. In the five years following, adherents to the faith have increased to 560,000 with more than 230 temples, he said.

Feted in Macassar

Domei

MACASSAR, March 19.—Celebrating the birthday of Mohammed, more than 3,000 Mohammedans in Macassar and its vicinity today held a mass meeting here.

Following the mass meeting, lectures were given by professors of the Macassar Mohammedan Institute in which the gratitude of the Japanese Forces and cooperation with the Japanese Administration were stressed.

Students See Gov. Chen

C.P.S.

CANTON, March 19.—Several students who have successfully passed examinations under the sponsorship of the Canton Branch of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association for advanced studies in Japan interviewed Chen Yao-tzu, Governor of Kwangtung, for instructions prior to leaving for Japan.

Closing Rites for Diet Scheduled March 26; House to Get Reports

The closing ceremony of the Imperial Diet will be held on March 26. The final plenary session of the Lower House will be held at 1 p.m. March 25, at which time the chairmen of the committees will present their reports and all business will be completed. The House of Peers will hold its last meeting at 10 a.m. March 25.

Citation Is Issued Crew of Transport

(Continued from Page 1)

submarine. It was cornered and the depth-charges put an end to it.

The patrol ships returned to their base after seeing that oil had come up to the surface where the attack was made. This satisfied them that the enemy marauder was no longer there to do any damage.

Boy Scouts Ban Salute

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 19.—Following the amalgamation of Chinese Boy Scouts with the Youths and Boys' Corps, the New Citizens Movement Promotion Commission has issued an order cancelling the "three-finger" salute of Boy Scouts.

Hankow Sets Up Bureau

C.P.S.

HANKOW, March 19.—The Bureau of Economics and Social Welfare were recently inaugurated here before the presence of Chang Jen-li, Mayor of Hankow.

HOW SUB-CHASER ACTED DESCRIBED

(Continued from Page 1)

Both were coming from the southwest, maintaining an altitude of 3,000 meters.

Fortunately there was no unarmed merchant vessel or fishing boat in the port.

There was no doubt that the enemy had marked the submarine-chaser, a lone vessel in the port, for which he was headed. The enemy planes drew near.

Men Determined

The men of the submarine-chaser had determined to devour the enemy or to be devoured by him. There was a look of resolution on their faces.

The enemy planes lowered their altitude as the distance intervening between them and the chaser diminished. Now they were 1,500 meters high. They drew nearer, maintaining this altitude for fear of coming within the range of the anti-aircraft guns of the chaser.

The spirits of the men of the chaser rose. They were glad that an opportunity had opened before them to show to the enemy that a Japanese submarine-chaser could rise to the occasion of a fight with a number of flying fortresses.

The next moment the men went into action.

The chaser began to race. It was going at top speed. Meantime a certain number of machine-guns in the vessel kept playing at the enemy.

One of the enemy planes managed to reach over the chaser. There was an explosion. Then there was another. Water spouts rose around the chaser. The enemy had begun air attack.

Chaser Responds Fire

The sub-chaser now changed its course to assume a position from which it could concentrate its full guns on the attacking bomber. The well-trained Japanese gunners sent volley after volley of accurately aimed explosives into the air.

The air fighter had no chance in this concentrated barrage. As if realizing it, the Boeing bomber tried to gain altitude, but it was too late.

Smoke soon appeared streaming from its huge body. It began gradually to lose altitude and speed. The sub-chaser now had its air attacker within its clutch.

The men of the crew prepared to give the finishing blow. The vessel kept its course parallel with the fast-weakening foe.

A few more volleys, and the aircraft began to spit smoke in earnest. Like a giant wounded monster, it was soon staggering through the air close to the surface of the ocean.

All guns ceased firing on deck. A last feeble attempt to nose upward, and the giant bomber splashed into the ocean and was swallowed up in an instant.

Other Bomber Flees

When the crew turned to tackle the other bomber, they saw it speeding back toward the direction from which it had come. It had stayed just long enough to note the last moment of its comrade.

When the sub-chaser arrived at the spot where it had last seen its victim, it found only the calm waves of the South Pacific lapping against its hull to tell of the fate which had overtaken the American aviators.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

gallant officers and men who are patroling the seas against the raiders of our commercial lanes.

Japan's Southern Construction

NIPPON SANGYO—The thing that marks the War of Greater East Asia is that it is at the same time a conflict with arms and a struggle for construction. We are now strengthening the line of defenses for Greater East Asia proceeding with political, cultural, and economic enterprises in this area. It is encouraging to learn that great progress is made in this work of construction. As for the importance of reconstructing the southern area, it is realized by all of us. The question of how to reconstruct the southern area is in large part the question of sending men to the area who are in every way fit for the work of rehabilitating the area.

Today in the Southern Regions, the American, British and Dutch rule based on self-profit and exploitation has been uprooted and swept out and a new order based on the Imperial Way and righteousness is being constructed. The native inhabitants of the Southern Regions laud and look up to Japan's idea of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and at the same time are noting carefully and with hope what form an actual realization of that idea will take. Thus the Japanese who go South, whether soldier, official, or civilian, must understand that they represent Japan, the leader of Greater East Asia, and act in a manner expected of such people. They must have high ideals and deep understanding and must not be swayed by the desire for self-profit, for the desire to make money and go home. It is natural that the "Guide to those going South" published recently by the Army authorities stressed that vastly important point.

The titanic job of constructing the Southern Regions is a task not only taken up by the present generation, but also one to be left to posterity. The entire nation must be wide awake to this great mission.

ENEMY OFFENSIVES ON BURMA BLASTED

(Continued From Page 1)

time were very poorly clothed and fed.

Japanese Begin Action

The Japanese forces suddenly sprang into action on February 10. Like a surging tide they carried everything before them. The invading troops began to retreat as the Japanese advanced. Many units were annihilated here and there. Others had their path of their retreat intercepted and perished. The Chungking forces were annihilated along the Nu River by the Japanese forces, which after crossing the Kaolikan Mountains, advanced to Taipingchieh. On a certain day of March our contingents occupied Kankai. As a result, the Chungking troops in the district surrounding Taipingchieh are completely entrapped and are waiting their doomsday.

The Japanese troops also thrust into the district north of Myitkyina and further into the Hukwang Valley. There the Imperial forces repulsed stubborn enemy forces entrenched at various key points and are now cutting off the enemy's paths of retreat.

Down in the south the enemy is repeating persistent offensives in the district centering around Akyab, but has scored no perceptible results thus far. Thus, the high-sounding enemy propaganda of retaking Burma has ended in a fiasco. The enemy's aerial guerilla warfare, however, is repeated from time to time. Indiscriminate bombings of pagodas, including the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the center of worship of the Burmese, by British and American airplanes and the innocent public are being made the target of scathing criticism by the world. This supreme disregard of humanity and culture by the British and American warplanes is driving the Burmese to be more anti-British and anti-American than ever before.

Popular discontent is mounting among the Chinese people in Chungking for its failure to gain anything from its second expedition to Burma. All the Chungkingites have begun to realize that the wresting of the Burma Road from the Japanese forces is absolutely impossible. The only way now left is the air route from the northeastern district of India to Kunming and Chungking, but the transportation of weighty articles is impossible.

Wavell now is busying himself going here and there to bolster the flagging courage of the British and Indian troops, but the Indian people have no more confidence in his boasts about retaking Burma, the dispatch concludes.

F.I.C. TO AID HOMELAND BY SENDING RELIEF FUND

French Nationals to Contribute Day's Wage Every 3 Months To Help Countrymen

Domei

SAIGON, March 19.—The Government-General of French Indo-China will shortly issue a special decree ordering all French nationals in French Indo-China to save and contribute a day's wage every three months to a relief fund to be used in France, it was learned here today.

The fund thus collected will be sent to Vichy for the relief of war injured, bereaved families of war dead as well as for various relief activities during the winter season.

Since the defeat of France in the present war, French Indo-China has been making strenuous efforts for the aid of the father country.

Some time ago, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, on behalf of the Government-General, remitted 5,000,000 francs to the Vichy Government for the relief of French people who suffered from the recent indiscriminate bombings by British planes.

As one of the efforts in this direction, the Government-General recently simplified the procedures for making remittances from French Indo-China to the French mainland by permitting local banks as well as post offices to handle such remittances in addition to the Bank of French Indo-China, which in the past, was the only medium for such remittances.

China Controls Sea Foods

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 19.—The Ministry of Foodstuffs has put the Marine Production Bureau under its direct control. This step has been taken in view of the fact that marine products are also staple foodstuffs of the people.

U.S. REVOLUTION SEEN

Radical Change in Form of American Government Predicted by Writer—Says Workers' Will Far Ahead

In his latest book, "The Coming American Revolution," published last year by the American University Press, Frederick Wiehl, prominent American lawyer and authority on labor relations, discloses certain sensational facts which show that a radical change in the United States Government is imminent. The author is well-known as a confirmed isolationist who as President of the All-American Association led a nation-wide fight to keep the United States out of war. He is now sponsoring a mission for the early re-establishment of peace.

"Today at home and in official circles in Washington," Mr. Wiehl says, "one constantly hears this question: 'Is there any truth to the talk about a coming American Revolution?' The answer to this most interesting and vital question rests within the hearts and minds of the American working people. Their viewpoint is therefore most important."

"The United States is the greatest example of a frustrated democratic state still remaining within the fabric of our imperilled civilization. It is our responsibility, as its citizens, to preserve freedom from destruction by plutocracy within its borders. The establishment of an American dictatorship in the United States would undoubtedly assure a retrogression from which our civilization might not recover for decades.

Self-Expression Needed

"I know of only one means of insuring our American safety at home—the workers of America must find self-expression in economic, social and political matters. As has been pointed out, these millions of new union members are bound together in support of labor. What has emerged is a battle on a nation-wide front with labor ranged against plutocracy!"

"Today," Mr. Wiehl continues, "we have reached the stage of transition when the working people of America are ready to put the words of President Abraham Lincoln into action—'a government of the people, by the people and for the people.' As the working people of America constitute 98 per cent of the population, only the working people could have been meant by Lincoln when he used the word 'people.' They are the ones who are now coming forward to establish a national labor government of the working people, by the working people, and for the working people."

Discusses Gold Problem

Discussing the gold problem Mr. Wiehl writes:

"To most working people, such things as gold, oil and steel are devoid of any purpose except for practical use. They think in terms of gold for jewellery, oil for motor cars and steel for buildings. In a normal world, these are all bonafide practical uses. In contrast to this, we are now concerned with the plutocratic misuse of gold, oil and steel. This misuse is the very essence of the complaint of the working people of the whole dominated world.

"The British-American plan to misuse these resources for the purpose of dominating the people of the world is further infamous in that it aims at the consequent destruction of their freedom. This misuse of natural resources is plainly seen in the following typical instances. Wheat is an essential commodity. For the United States to withhold it from a foreign nation with a low food supply, such as France, except on certain political terms, is a misuse of wheat. Oil is likewise an essential commodity. For the United States to withhold it from foreign countries, such as Argentina and Chile, except upon terms requiring them to purchase other commodities in return at exorbitant prices, is a misuse. Steel, likewise, was used as a device to force buying nations, such as Mexico and Brazil, into accepting the foreign policies of the British-American imperialists.

Abuse of Freedom

"To understand the theory of this policy, each nation may be compared to a small community. There, food in a store is a useful and practical commodity in the free trade of that community. But if all of that food is controlled by one single group, as a monopoly, to dominate the local politics and the civil life of that community, then that is distinctly a misuse. It constitutes the destruction of the freedom of the people of that community, and represents a system which must be destroyed. It is this abuse of the people's freedom that concerns us so vitally.

"The British-American conspiracy for world domination is, therefore, a plan to destroy world freedom.

All important countries engaged in world trade formerly adopted gold as the medium for making international payments. Gold was the settlement basis for the exchange of their surplus natural resources, raw materials and manufactured industrial products. Gold was set up as a world currency. The regulation of world-commodity prices automatically resulted through a comparison of values in terms of gold.

"If each country of the world had a single design and type of gold-coin currency, that would have been a real gold standard. But none of the countries had gold coins for trading and, therefore, there never existed any real gold standard. Instead of gold coins, we find almost anything else. From metal coins, with part gold and part copper, to coins without any gold whatsoever, this continues on to include metals such as silver, nickel, aluminium and, even to paper. To put it honestly, it was the stretching of the old gold standard, by some theorists, to the nth degree of ridiculousness that caused the most trouble.

"Gold Note"

"Paper money has only an imaginary, or, legal value. It was once printed with the word 'gold' on it. That was a 'gold note.' The difference between such a gold note and gold metal is the same difference as that between a painting of an ocean and the real water of the ocean itself. If you want water, you would have quite some difficulty in scooping it out of an ocean painting. If you want gold, you would have the same difficulty in getting it out of a gold note.

"In 1934, hundreds of millions of American dollars especially printed by the plutocratic Washington Government with the words 'gold note' were held by the innocent American working people. In that same year, the puppet-government in Washington, acting for the plutocrats of Wall Street, passed the notorious Gold Act of 1934, by means of which the Government, by a single ignominious decree, struck the words 'gold note' from all of the gold note currency held by the working class. This was done without paying any damage or compensation whatsoever to the American workers for such a plutocratic, contemptuous, tricky act. At the same time, the plutocrats of Wall Street in conspiracy with their puppet-government leaders, knowing in advance of their own vicious plan, moved their own personal gold-bars to London and reaped an 80 per cent profit totalling $2,500,000,000 by later re-shipping and re-selling the same gold to the people's Treasury Department in Washington. This illustrates how the plutocrats make a profit, without any risk, through the use of a puppet government."

Mr. Wiehl points out that "a labor government would have no interes in European or East Asiatic intervention but will concern itself solely to domestic affairs and the satisfactory establishment of the Pan American Union in the Western Hemisphere for the common benefit of all working people there."

Revolt of Europe

He explains that the war in Europe is in fact a European revolt against British-American domination there, and that this revolt spread to East Asia. Eventually, he states this world revolt will continue on to the United States itself in the form of a revolt by American labor unions against the present plutocratically controlled American Government.

"The leading British-American imperialists set aside their mutual prejudices in order to combine their forces in an ingenious plan to dominate the economic world through a monopoly of the world's natural resources."

He states that "the British-American plan to misuse these resources for the purpose of dominating the people of the world is further infamous in that it aims at the consequent destruction of their freedom. This misuse of natural resources was plainly demonstrated.

Misuse of Politics

For the United States to withhold wheat from a foreign nation with a low food supply, such as France, except on certain political terms, is a political misuse of that wheat. For the United States to withhold oil from foreign countries, such as Argentina and Chile, except upon terms requiring them to purchase other commodities in return at exorbitant prices, is a misuse. Steel, likewise, was used as a device to force buying nations, such as Mexico and Brazil, into accepting the foreign policies of the British-American imperialists."

"The silent revolt against British-American dominance in Europe was cloaked in Germany's plan for a new order. It did not include any provision for British-American imperialists—in fact, they were quietly left completely out of it. The new order in Europe began as a veiled revolt, a silent evolution away from British and American domination. It was designed to deliver Europe from the yoke of this domination by building a cooperative organization of free European nations. Britain was not to be included as a continental nation nor were any nations in Europe who were mere puppets of British or American imperialism."

"The demand for a new order in East Asia," he states, "arose as a protest against British-American dominance. Actually, it was the revolt in Europe which had spread to East Asia. The people could no longer tolerate the conditions which were forced upon them. They demanded freedom of access to the natural resources of Asia—a right which was inherently theirs—but which had been taken from them by their oppressors."

Revolutionary Development

He describes the War of Greater East Asia between Japan and British-American plutocracy as "part of the revolutionary development of the new world order in its Asiatic aspect. Japan has sought to lead the peoples of East Asia to new freedoms. To summarize, these are: (1) freedom from domination and exploitation by British-American plutocratic imperialists; (2) freedom of access to the raw materials of East Asia, equally, for all Asiatics."

"A complete and widespread change, from the present plutocratic democracy form of government to a strict labor government, would be so different and sudden that no other term except 'revolution' would be proper and adequate to describe it. That is what we mean when he refer to 'The Coming American Revolution.' There may be no force necessary if the voting for the change by the working people of America is not interfered with. The Washington plutocrats have ordered the army to suppress labor's strikes everywhere, but we hope and trust that plutocracy will not make the mistake of ordering the army out against the same strikers when they vote at the elections for a labor government. Then, it may be said, that the plutocrats started the revolution by pitting the people (the army) against the people (the civilians)."

Interested in America

"In such a fight, the working people of Europe and Asia are naturally interested in the conduct and sentiment of the working people of America. They want to know whether the working people of Britain and America will rally behind the war plans of these British-American plutocrats. That answer, coming from the American working people, is of such prominent world importance that it can already be said that the future political and economic form of the world depends upon the nature of it."

"31,000,000 workers were compelled to organize themselves into labor unions in order to fight the plutocrats. As has been pointed out, these millions of new union members are bound together in support of labor as against the war-profit-makers. What has emerged is a battle on a nationwide front with labor ranged against plutocracy!"

"The fact of unemployment, averaging 10,000,000 from 1933 to 1942, proves that the present American system is so plutocratically minded that it is unable to amend its ways. It must be thrown out of the United Satetes by the American workers acting through their labor unions. A new natinal labor government in Washington would give back to the American people the freedom to work which they have now lost. Such freedom is necessary if unemployment is to be abolished, surplus food distributed among workers and peace restored within the United States, and in consequence, between the United States and the rest of the world", he writs.

"Progress, for American labor, means first of all peace. And, let us not forget that humanity exists not only in America but also in the ranks of the working people of Eurpe and Asia as well. Neither peace nor humanity can be served unless we are willing to hold the cause of the working people foremost.

Mission of U.S. Labor

To this end, and to the freedom which American labor will gain through an immediate peace let us, together, strive daily until that end is achieved. That is the mission of American labor as a whole. It is, therefore, also the individual mission of each and everyone of you 45,000,000 American workers to gain that peace by sponsoring a government which desires peace—national labor government!" he concludes.

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS
& JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO — GINZA ST.
[illegible]

GERMANY PREPARED FOR SPRING OFFENSE

Fighting Power of Nation Greatly Strengthened; Increase in Production Astonishing

With the promulgation of the general mobilization law, Germany's wartime national structure was further strengthened, with its manpower, fighting capacity and foodstuffs being firmly secured for the proposed spring and summer campaigns, states the Yomiuri Hochi.

The European nations which are either allied with Germany or under Germany's control are now exerting utmost efforts for the successful prosecution of the spring offensive in close collaboration with Germany.

With the drafting of several million men for military service, Germany was confronted with the problem of increasing production. In order to meet the great demand for manpower, Germany enlisted all available labor. Girls of 17 years of age are now working side by side with men of 65 at various munition factories, while deficiency in manpower is sufficiently being supplemented by laborers, who have gathered from all over Greater Germany including the newly occupied areas which were previously controlled by the Soviet Union, Poland, the Baltic States, France, Belgium and the Netherlands, totalling 7,000,000 men. Thus, Germany's general mobilization plan is being put into practice most effectively.

Workers Trained

The training of workers has been properly conducted in Germany for sometime with successful results. Skilled workers, when drafted for service, are properly utilized so as to enable them to give full play to their acquired skill. Following the expansion of productivity and the enlargement of industrial plants, the training of unskilled workers has assumed more importance than ever. Not only is the training of skilled workers being conducted most strenuously, but the training of unskilled laborers at the same time is being carried on speedily and efficiently.

A great deal of effort is now being exerted to increase wartime production, and to develop, on a large-scale, mineral materials such as iron, coal and petroleum, and at the same time, to economize on the use of war materials.

Improved technique is being used in all fields and the newly built locomotives are constructed simply and equipped with anti-freeze equipment. The Germans are planning to manufacture some 500 engines monthly. The recently built freight trains can carry 20 tons, which is five tons more than formerly.

As to iron, coal and petroleum, indispensable war materials, Germany has an ample stock. The people are required to curtail their consumption of electricity by 10 per cent, but otherwise they are not suffering much from the shortage of coal and electricity supplies. The oil production, which decreased in Rumania, has been covered by an increase in Hungarian wells. By utilizing brown coal, the production of substitute oil is rapidly expanding.

Transportation Capacity Up

Germany's transportation facilities both by land and water extend over a wide area, almost covering entire Europe. The railway line extends over 162,000 kilometers which is three times more than that in 1937. With the promulgation of the recent mobilization plan a special railway corps was dispatched in a great number to the Soviet Union battle zones. The number of employes has increased to 550,000, of which 80,000 are women.

It is not an exaggeration to state Germany is comfortably off with its foodstuff production with the Ukraine under its control. In the Ukraine, the life-line of Germany, some 710,000 Germans are engaged in farming and in the munitions industry. At the end of last year, 4,000 trains were mobilized for transportation of foodstuffs produced in that area. It is further reported that in 1943 the Ukraine will yield 1,500,000 tons of wheat.

In Germany, the production of potatoes has been increased by 10 per cent, and butter by 40 per cent, more than the amount produced before the war. The rate of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs has been increased by 20 per cent from its pre-war level.

All the European nations which are allied with Germany are exerting their utmost in cooperating with Germany in the prosecution of the European War. France, at present, is not in a position to support Germany other than by offering its labor. With the formal organization of laborers in France under the administration of Premier Pierre Laval, France will be able to offer Germany her labor to the maximum by dispatching one-eighth of her total number of laborers.

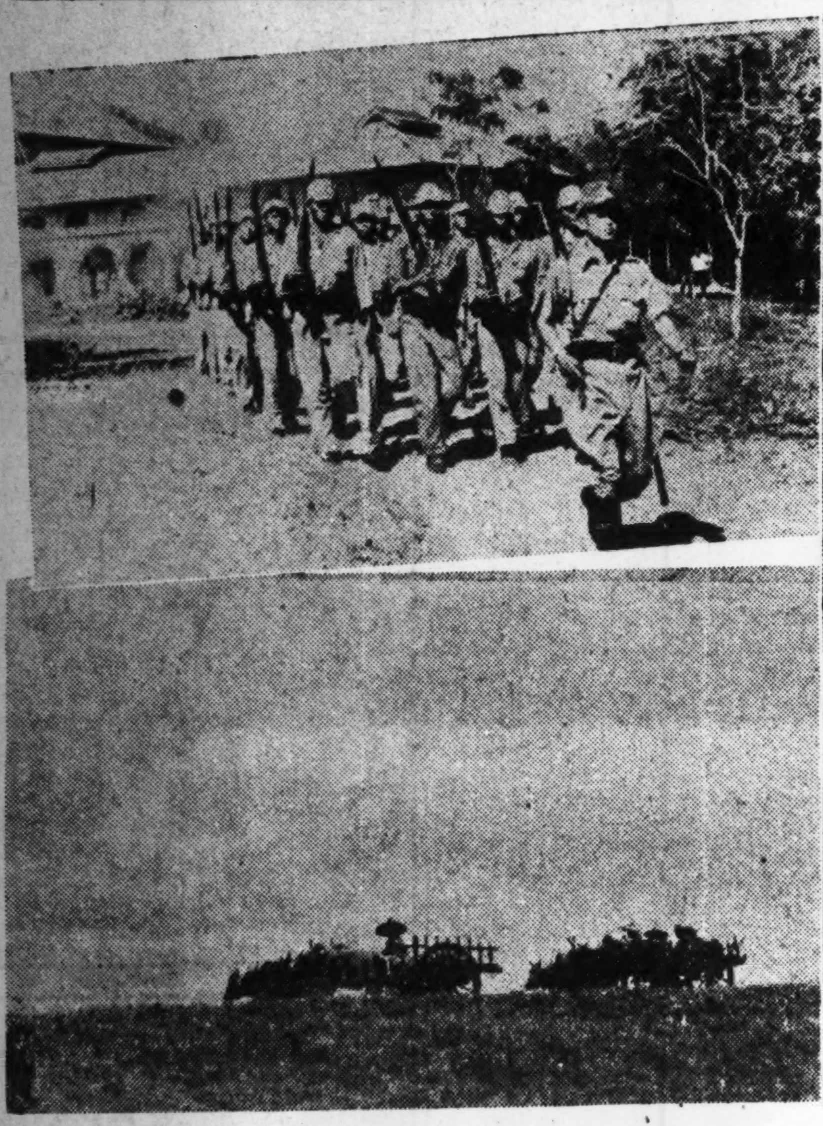
Italy Lends Helping Hand

Italy, unseparably related to Germany, is exporting a large quantity of vegetables and fruits to Germany.

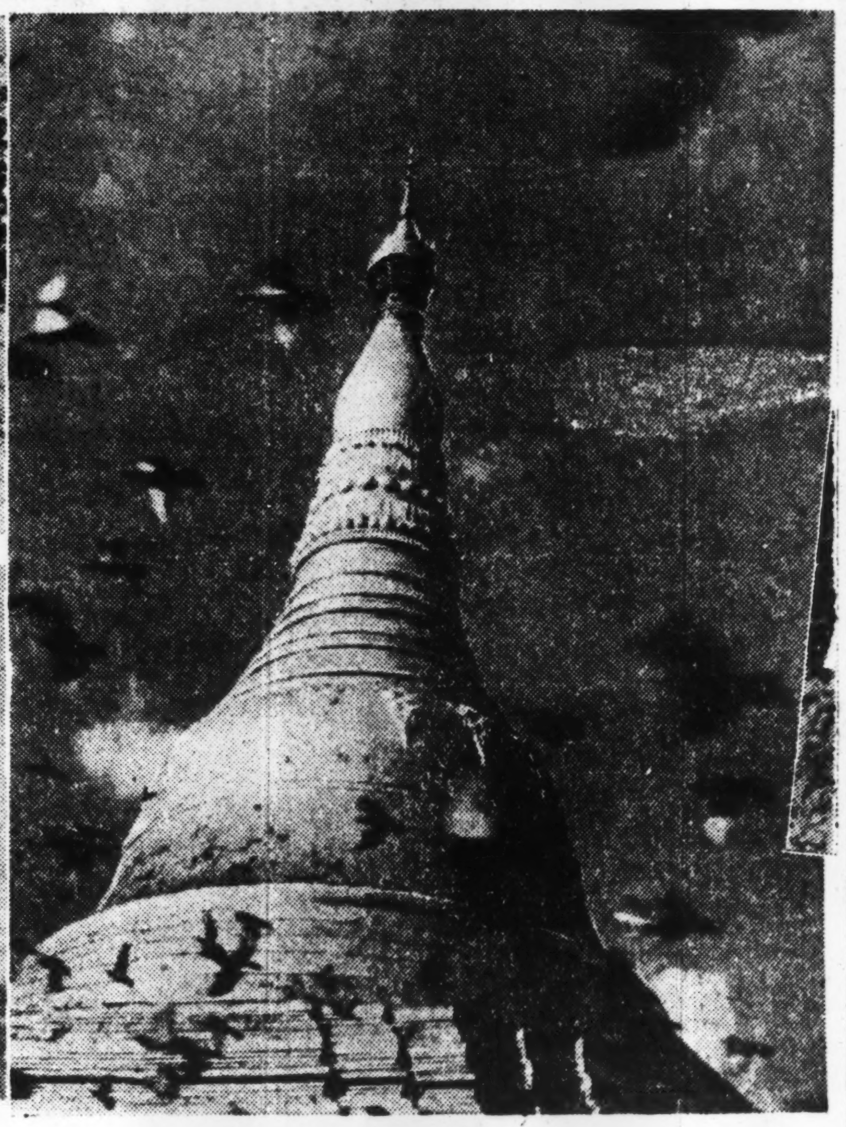
Hungary is prepared to mobilize over 300,000 men if necessary while its wheat production now amounting to 80,000,000 tons can be increased. Rumania has 250,000 to 260,000 men on the reserve list while it can export 7,000,000 tons of petroleum as well as aluminum.

Bulgaria is not participating on the eastern front but is prepared for general mobilization with some ten thousand soldiers stationed on the Salonika area, which is coveted by the Anglo-American Powers as their landing point, and also on the Turkish border. Bulgaria was a supplier of tobacco to all the European countries in the past. Over 70 per cent of its foreign trade is conducted with Germany, to whom it sends soy-beans, cooking-oil, and other agricultural products.

Aspects in the Life of Progressive Burma



Top, left: troops of Burma's defense army. Left, lower, ox driven carts bring farm products to the market.



A pagoda in Rangoon.

Burma is separated from the remainder of the Indian empire by a long fold range, uplifted at the same time as the Himalayas in India. In the north the range is narrow, and known as the Patkai hills. Further south the direction changes from south-west to south and the ranges broaden out, enclosing the Manipur plateau. The individual parts have received different names, and include the Naga hills, Chin hills and Lushai hills, but from Manipur southwards the whole range is known as the Arakan Yoma. As such it becomes narrower, curves round to south-south-east and terminates in Cape Negrais, though geologically the same series of folds is continued in the Andaman and Nicobar islands. A small part of Burma—the division of Arakan—lies between the Arakan Yoma and the Bay of Bengal. Some of the peaks of the Arakan Yoma rise to over 10,000 ft., and the highest is believed to be Mt. Victoria. The whole range forms an effective barrier between Burma and India proper. The east of Burma, including the whole of the Shan States, is occupied by a plateau, which forms part of the great Yunnan plateau of China. The plateau averages 3,000 ft. in height, but its surface has been much dissected, and running through the center from north to south is the deep trough occupied by the Salween river. Southwards, the plateau passes through Karenni into that part of Burma known as Tenasserim, and gradually loses its plateau character.

Between the Arakan Yoma on the west and the Shan plateau on the east, lie the basin of the Irrawaddy and its great tributary, the Chindwin, and the basin of the smaller Sittang. This is for the most part a lowland area, with ranges of hills—of which the Pegu Yoma is the most important—running from north to south. Almost in the center the extinct volcano of Mt. Popa reaches nearly 5,000 ft. above sea-level. The Arakan coast of Burma is Pacific in type, it is rocky and dangerous, backed by high mountains and fringed by islands. Of the islands, Ramree and Cheduba are the largest. The Tenasserim coast is similar; in the south is the Mergui archipelago. Between the Arakan and Tenasserim coasts lies the low delta of the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers.

Most of the hilly and mountainous regions were formerly forest covered, and over large areas have good, fertile forest soils. Where clearings have been made, temporary cultivation has destroyed the virgin richness of the soil. In the wetter regions the heavy rains often entirely wash away the soil from cleared hill sides and expose the bare rock. The limestone rocks of the Shan plateau are usually covered by a thin red soil from which the lime has been entirely leached out. The richest soils in the province are the alluvial soils of the flat Irrawaddy delta and the broad river valleys. Excellent loamy soil is also afforded by the mixed clays and sands of the Peguan rocks, but the Irrawaddian and other sandy series give rise to extensive tracts of very light soil, almost pure sand. In the wetter parts of Burma, owing to the well marked dry season, a thick mantle of lateritic soil stretches over most of the lowland tracts.

Climate

Burma forms part of the great Monsoon region of Asia, but its climate is profoundly modified by the relief of the country. There are really three seasons, the cool season, which is also rainless, sets in towards the end of October and lasts till February, the hot season (rainless) from March to the end of May or early June and the rainy season from June to October. October is an unpleasant month; the rains have almost ceased, but the temperature and humidity are high. Along the coast, and especially in the south (Tenasserim), both the daily and annual ranges of temperature are small. In Moulmein the annual range is 8°; in Rangoon it is 10°. Away from the moderating influence of the sea, the range of temperature increases greatly, and is especially large in the dry belt. The annual range in Mandalay is 20°. The average temperature in the south of Burma is 80°.

From October to May Burma is under the influence of the north-east trade wind or the north-east monsoon as it is more often called. The north and south alignment of the mountains causes this wind to blow almost directly from the north. It is a cool wind, but decreases in intensity towards the end of the dry season. The change to the south-west monsoon is heralded by thunderstorms towards the end of May, but the rains do not usually break until about June 15. The south-west monsoon, blowing as it does from the Indian ocean, is the rain-bearing wind. A glance at a physical map will show that the coastal districts receive the full force of the wind, and a heavy rainfall in consequence. Most of the Arakan has nearly 200 in. (5,120 mm.) of rain. Rangoon enjoys an annual fall of 99.1 in. (2,537 mm.). The heart of Burma lies in the lee of the lofty Arakan Yoma and the rainfall is scanty—as little as 20 in in the heart of the dry belt. Mandalay lies in this dry region and receives an average of 33.4 in. (855 mm.). Owing to its elevation, the Shan plateau has a moderately good rainfall.

Rivers and Lakes

The rivers of Burma fall into three groups. There are numerous short, rapid streams, such as the Naaf, Kaladan, Lemru and An, which flow down from the Arakan Yoma into the Bay of Bengal. The center of Burma is drained by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries, and by the Sittang. The Shan plateau is drained mainly by the Salween, and its tributaries; in Tenasserim there are again a number of short, rapid rivers flowing from the hills into the Gulf of Martaban. The longest is the Tenasserim river.

The largest lake in Burma is a shallow stretch of water in the Federated Shan States, known as Inle lake. It is the remnant of a much larger lake; is rapidly becoming smaller, and occupies a hollow in the surface of the plateau. A large lake known as Indawgyi, is found in the north of Burma near Mogaung. It has an area of nearly 100 sq. mi. and, with the decreasing size of Inle lake, should perhaps be given pride of place. It is surrounded on three sides by ranges of hills, but is open to the north where it has an outlet in the Indaw river. In all the lowland tracts there are numerous small lakes occupying deserted river meanders. In the heart of the delta numerous large lakes or marshes, abounding in fish, are formed by the overflow of the Irrawaddy river during the rainy season, but decrease in the dry season.

CELEBRATED OIL PAINTER TAKEJI FUJISHIMA PASSES

Cerebral Hemorrhage Claims One of Most Noted Artists Of Japan

Takeji Fujishima, one of the most celebrated oil painters of Japan, died of cerebral hemorrhage on Friday. He was 77 years old. Last rites will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on the afternoon of March 23.

Mr. Fujishima was a member of the Imperial Art Academy and professor emeritus of the Tokyo Fine Art Academy. He was among the few noted artists who were awarded the Cultural Decoration for the first time in 1937. At the advanced age of 72, the late Mr. Fujishima went over to the Central China front as a painter in military service and produced many excellent paintings. His last masterpiece was titled "Where A Furious Battle Was Fought at Soochow," which he contributed to the Army last February.

Prime Minister Ba Maw and Party to Visit Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines This Morning

Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma and party who are now in Tokyo, will visit shrines this morning.

Leaving the Greater East Asia Guest Hall, their headquarters, at 10 a.m. they will go to the Meiji Shrine where they will pay homage at 10:20 a.m. They will then visit the Yasukuni Shrine at 11:10 a.m.

The distinguished visitors will rest at their headquarters in the afternoon.

The Japanese kimono and bath provided the first taste of Japanese life for Prime Minister Ba Maw and party in the Japanese capital Thursday, according to Domei.

It was a little past 3 p.m. Thursday afternoon when the group from Burma entered their quarters in the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku.

Not showing the least sign of fatigue from their long 2,000-kilometer journey, the members of the party immediately changed into Japanese kimono.

Then at 7 p.m. when the rays of the setting spring sun drew beautiful patterns in the verdant grove in the garden, the Burmese guests gathered for their first meal in Japan.

The best in the nation's culinary art was concentrated in the Western cuisine which decorated the dinner table of the Burmese visitors that evening.

After supper, the group spent a few quiet moments of conversation, following which each took to his room, and by 9:30 p.m. all had gone to bed, except Prime Minister Ba Maw.

The Burmese Prime Minister went to bathe at about 10 p.m., and it was 10:30 when the lights in his room went out.

The whole group was up early the following day at 6:30 a.m. and gathered for breakfast at 7:30 refreshed immensely from their first night's rest in Japan.

At 9:45 a.m. the distinguished visitors left their quarters to proceed by automobile to the Imperial Palace to sign their names in the Imperial Register.

The Burmese representatives returned to their quarters at 10:30 a.m.

Wang Pledges Cooperation

NANKING, March 19.—Greater cooperation between China and Manchoukuo in collaborating with Japan for the common mission of emancipating East Asia was pledged by President Wang Ching-wei in a radio speech made here recently.

Y.C.A.C. TO MEET K.R.A.C. IN ANNUAL SOCCER GAME

Strong Kobe Team to Tackle Yokohama Boys at Negishi Grounds Today

The annual interport soccer game between the Yokohama Athletic and Country Club and the Kobe Regatta Athletic Club will be staged on Saturday at 2:30 p.m. at the Y.C.A.C. grounds in Yokohama.

The Yokohama boys led by Captain J. Planas will tackle a strong aggregation as the Kobe team captained by the veteran, Baer, is considered to have a fine balanced team and dopesters figure a nick and a tuck game between the two rivals.

The first interport soccer game between the two clubs dates back to 1888 and since then, the Yokohama players have won 17 times, Kobe 22 times with both teams tying 13 times.

Following the game, an interport dinner will be given at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club at 8 p.m.

The line up of K.R.A.C. is as follows:

Brueggemann, Rudolf, Renault, Buettinghaus, Mehta, Schmidt, Westphalen, Baer (Captain), Zenger, Fink and Roeriguez.

Y.C.A.C. line up:

Harriss, Fachtmann, Fernandes, Schmidt, Fehlen, F. Planas, Agajan, Kranz, J. Planas (Captain), Steringer and Bernstein.

On Sunday, the interport handball game will be contested between the two rivals at 2:30 p.m. at the Y.C.A.C. grounds.

CULTURAL ENVOYS' PURPOSE CLARIFIED

Japanese Representatives to Aid in Giving Shape to Proposals at Nanking Conference

To aid in giving concrete shape to various proposals, such as the exchange of authors and their works as well as the establishment of a common organ of cultural research, will be the purpose of the Japanese cultural envoys who will participate in the National Cultural Conference to be held for three days starting April 1 in commemoration of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, declared Tetsutaro Kawakami, well-known writer and one of the Japanese envoys in an article contributed to the Mainichi Shimbun.

Mr. Kawakami added that a number of meetings will probably be held to consider the organization of a unified Chinese authors' organ similar to Japan's National Service Writers' Association.

Never, declared Mr. Kawakami, since the Russo-Japanese War, has the time been so opportune as it is now for full collaboration of the Japanese and Chinese in all fields. He said that there is every evidence that the Chinese are at present more than willing to cooperate with the Japanese for the establishment of a Greater East Asiatic culture.

Mr. Kawakami expressed the hope that literary circles in Chungking could be awakened to the significance of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. He said that he would like to urge their reflection over the radio and persuade them to attend the second Greater East Asia Literary Conference this year.

Yamato Hotel
Nakayamate 2-chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai 4924

Ideally located in quiet surroundings, and yet immediately accessible to the business center.

Good Meals—Comfortable Rooms

ONE PERSON
E.P. Room .... ¥4.00 to ¥5.00
E.P. Room with bath ¥6.00 & ¥8.00

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

COMPETENT Japanese cook with knowledge of English, experienced in German cooking. A-1 reference. Apply Box 714 Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

U.S. Loses Merchantman

A medium-sized American merchantman was sunk in the Atlantic in the early part of February by a submarine it was announced by the United States Navy Department on March 17, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

CAMERAS
WANTED TO BUY
at attractive prices
ASANUMA PHOTO STORE
Marunouchi Bldg., ground floor,
Tel. 23-3953, 3954

Kobe Hotel
Room Rates per day:

SINGLE
Without Bath . ¥ 3.00 up to ¥ 5.00
With Bath .... ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 9.00

DOUBLE
Without Bath . ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 9.00
With Bath .... ¥10.00 up to ¥16.00

CHARGES:
Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon .... ¥2.00 to ¥2.50
Tea and Cakes ¥0.50
Dinner .... ¥2.50 to ¥3.50
Special Dinner Party ¥3.00 up

Very suitable for large and small gatherings Tea Room & Bar, Dining Room, Lounge.

Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe
Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6786

Columbia

New Columbia Records

MASTERWORKS SETS

SCHUMANN—Concerto in A minor for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Op. 54) In 8 Parts
Yves Nat (Pianoforte) and
Orchestra Symphonique de Paris
Cond. by Eugene Bigot
Masterworks Set No. 397
Four 12-inch Blue Label Records
JW 399-JW 402, ¥4.41 each
Complete in Special Album
with Notes ¥18.94

CELEBRITY REPERTOIRES

JB 3518 Ein Morgen, ein Mittag, ein Abend in Wien—Ouverture (F. von Suppe) (2 Teilen) 12" Special Black ¥4.01
Otto Dobrindt mit seinem grossen Kunstler-Orchester

JW 710 La Valee de Cloches—"Miroirs No. 5" (Ravel) 12" Special Blue ¥4.79
Le Gibet—"Gaspard de la Nuit—No. 2" (Ravel)
Pianoforte Solos by Walter Gieseking

PEERLESS SERIES OF CLASSICS VOL. 5
(Vocal Gems)

Three 12" Blue Label Records, ¥4.41 each
Complete in Free Holder—¥13.23

JW 403 Chanson de Solveig—"Peer-Gynt" (Grieg)
Chanson Hindoue (Rimsky Korsakow)
Soprano Solos by Ninon Vallin with Piano

JW 404 La Partida, Cancion (Alvarez) In Spanish
Soprano Solo by Conchita Supervia with Orchestra
Die Lorelei (Silcher) In German
Soprano Solo by Emmy Bettendorf with Orchestra

JW 405 Ave Maria (Schubert) In German
Serenade (Schubert) (In German
Soprano Solos by Lotte Lehmann with Orchestra

SPECIAL FEATURE NUMBER

JX 1209 Ojos Negros, Tango (Vicente Greco) 10" Special Black ¥2.43
Ahi va el Dulce, Tango (Juan Cenaro)
Francisco Canaro y su Orquesta Sinfonica

Release Date: March 20th

These records are now available for demonstration, without obligation, at our Ginza Demonstration Showroom, opposite Matsuya Department Store.

Wanted to Buy or Rent

SMALL motor car, preferably Baby Ford, wanted to buy or rent. Reply Box 602, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4480.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call Melody-sha, reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku Tokyo side street off Sumitomo Bank. Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172 Motomachi 4-chome Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Instruction Wanted

GERMAN Wants English conversational lessons, several times weekly from well-educated Nisei. Apply Box 484, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

FRENCH conversational lessons given at teacher's home. Will call by appointment. Speaks Japanese. Jeanne Shigeno, 6-no-5, 4-chome, Kudan, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 2652, 2663

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0646.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3, Makimura Chiryo-sho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. THEA TEZUKA, internal, children's diseases. 61 Ryudo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo. Tel. 48-3268. In Yokohama: Tuesdays and Fridays, 7 Nihon-odori, Tel. 2-2846.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4393.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi 3-chome Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

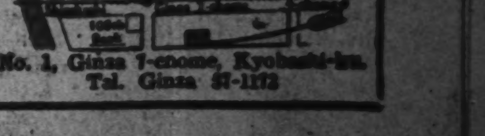
TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 79 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3901, 1598. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriter. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

HELM HOUSE
APARTMENT
Completely furnished rooms with all modern conveniences.
53 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama
Tel. Nos. (2) 4731-5

High Class Permanent Wave by our expert always gives full satisfaction.
RIYOKAN
BEAUTY SALON
MADAME ENDO
Excellent machines—
Modern equipment



No. 1, Ginza 1-chome, Kyobashi-ku.
Tel. Ginza 57-1112

BIRTH OF THE METROPOLIS OF TOKYO

NOTE—The Tokyo Metropolitan System bill was passed by the House of Peers on March 10. If preparations progress according to schedule, the Metropolis of Tokyo will come into being on October 1 (or in July, at the earliest) and set its first gigantic step forward as the center of Greater East Asia and contribute its share in the consummation of the war. A recollection of the vicissitudes of Tokyo may not be out of place at this time.

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

As you enter the front door of the main hall of the Tokyo Municipal Office, you will come upon a stone staircase, on the landing of which stand two statues overlooking you. "Whose statues?" every first visitor wonders. They are the monuments of Ota-Dokan in hunting attire and Tokugawa-Iyeyasu in war uniform. Both are historic figures associated with Tokyo.

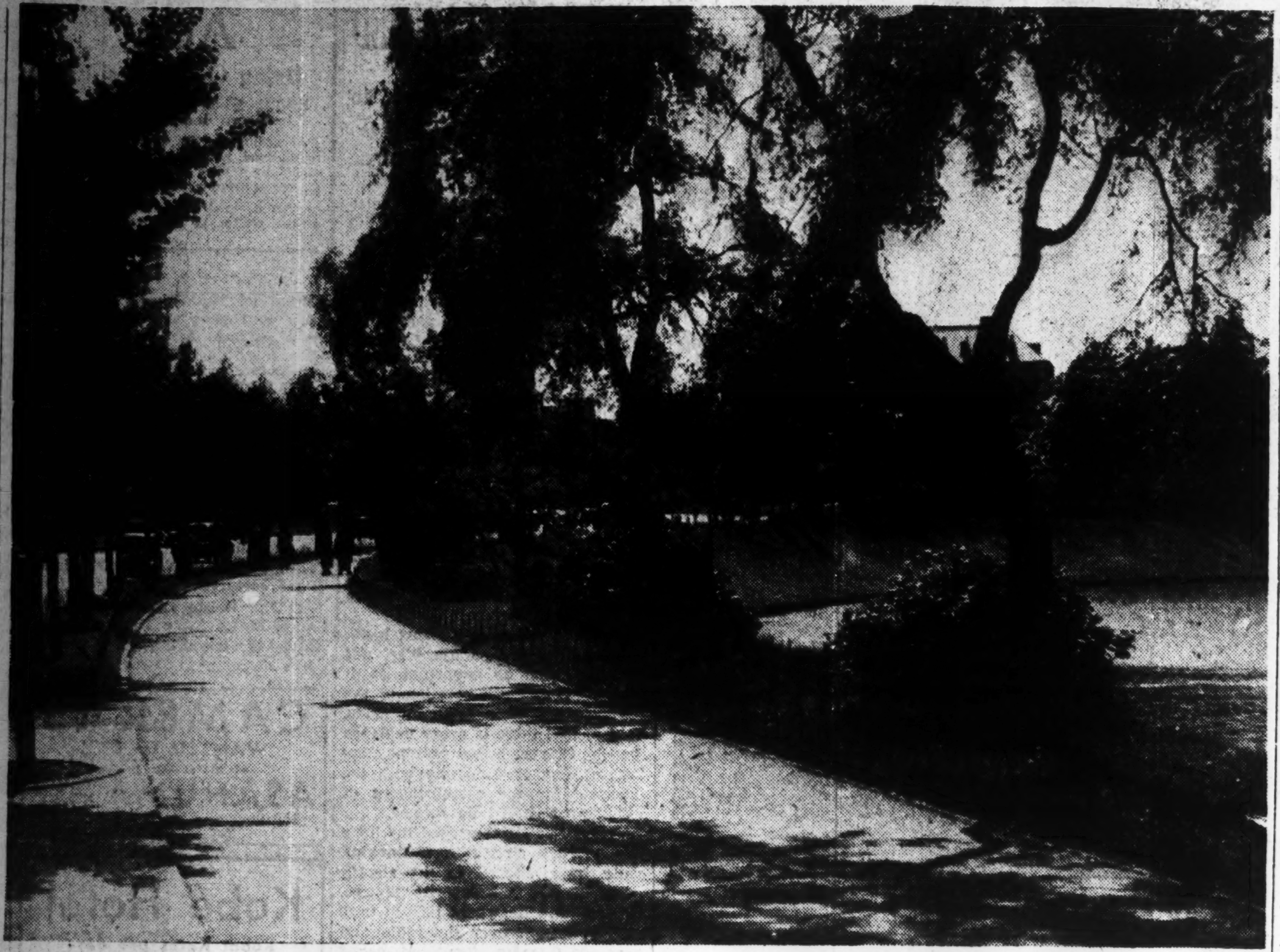
It was in the first year of Meiji (1868) that Tokyo City was born with the inauguration of the municipal system.

Before it became the capital, however, Tokyo had a history of 300 years as the seat of the Shogunate government and as a prosperous metropolis known by the name of Yedo. This was preceded by the days of Yedo-shuku (Yedo relay-station) which began about the time Ota-Dokan built his fortress there.

For over ten centuries when Nara and Kyoto by turns were the center of politics and the edifice of a resplendent culture, Tokyo remained a neglected hamlet in the Musashi plain, a veritable wilderness.

Origin of Name Not Clear

The chronological origin of the name of Yedo is not clear. "Azuma Kagami," the archives of the Kamakura Shogunate, says that when, in the fourth year of Jisho (1180), Minamoto-Yoritomo rose in arms at Awa and marched his troops into the Musashi plain, one Shigenaga Taro Yedo joined the Minamoto forces there. This is generally conceded to be the first time the name of Yedo went on record.


Tokyo today, a far cry from the marshland of Yedo days.

It is the concensus of historians, however, that this man Shigenaga Taro took Yedo as his family name, following an ancient custom of adopting the name of a locality as one's family name.

Be that as it may, the development of Yedo into a thriving center in Kanto and finally into a modern metropolis is to be traced to the time when Ota-Dokan built his fortress there in the first year of Choroku (1457). At that time, there were two rival chieftains in Kanto, Koga-Narishige and Uesugi-Kenshin, Ota-Dokan as the chief lieutenant of Uesugi fortified Yedo, an important land and sea route, in preparation against a possible challenge by the Kogas.

Dokan settled in Yedo for 30 long years and attracted an increasing population. From a nameless hamlet Yedo grew into one of the leading centers in Kanto to vie with Kamakura in prosperity. Kamakura then was the seat of the Shogunate government.

But this prosperity was short-lived. After Dokan's passing, however, the Uesugis degenerated and were ultimately defeated by the Hojos, and Yedo had to cede its prosperity to Odawara, where the victors built their castle.

Made Headquarters Here

In the 18th year of Tensho (1590), 134 years after Ota-Dokan built the Yedo fortress, Toyotomi-Hideyoshi perfected the unification of the country and appointed Tokugawa-Iyeyasu the lord of Kanto. Iyeyasu made his headquarters in Yedo. Situated as it is in the middle of the Kanto plains, facing the Bay of Tokyo and commanding the mouth of the Sumida River, Yedo fulfilled geographical conditions as a military base.

Iyeyasu's administration proved a great success and Yedo, which up to then was in utter decay with no more than 100 dilapidated dwellings, was reborn as the largest center in Kanto.

After defeating the Toyotomis in the battle of Sekigahara, Iyeyasu became the Shogun and established his government in Yedo. Immediately, he undertook the construction of roads, bridges, harbors, etc., on a large scale, and they completely changed Yedo's face. It was then that Nihonbashi became the center of Yedo, which had grown at a bound into the political center of Japan.

The principal contributing factors to the strides made by Yedo since then are to be found in the peculiar policies and systems adopted by the Tokugawa to insure self-preservation Chief among them was the Sankin-kotai system, which demanded that the daimyo (feudal lords) each have a Yedo home in addition to the house in their rural home town, that they should visit Tokyo and wait on the Shogun once in every three years and that their families should reside in Yedo. This meant the centralization of the warrior class in Yedo. In addition to the feudal lords stationed there, there were as many as 80,000 hatamoto (Shogun's guards). Over half the military strength of Japan was mustered up in Yedo, so to speak, and it constituted a huge body of consumers. Little wonder that the merchant class made a beeline for Yedo and started roaring trades and industries. This probably explains the traditional generosity of Yedo folks with money.

From the Tempo (1830-1843) down to the Kaei (1843-1853) Yedo underwent the greatest expansion. The population had increased to over 1,300,000, including 600,000 belonging to the samurai class, as many merchants and others. There were as many as 1,600 odd blocks with 150,000 households.

But Yedo, after all, was a military city, a large consuming center without production. Its 300-year long prosperity was dependent entirely on the Shogun's policy of centralizing political power. It was bound to crumble once the warrior class—the consumer class—tottered. With the downfall of the Shogunate following the defeat in the battle of Tobafushimi came the last day of Yedo. The flourishing center fell headlong into decay, leaving not a shadow of its former glory.

The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 26

He Who Waits

Kazuemon Fuwa came to a halt at the corner of Oimatsu-cho, Temma. Shading his eyes with his hand, he glanced furtively around, and making sure that there was nobody following him, he sidled along beneath the eaves of the houses till he came to the fourth building.

"Soemon, are you in?" he asked, peeping in.

"Sure," answered a hale voice. "Come into the garden. As you are please. Don't trouble to remove your sandals."

Kazuemon pushed open a rickety wooden door.

"Ho," he said, "So you have a garden?"

"Though poor, I have a garden. I was planting some seeds when you came in."

"Most unsuspicious and humdrum."

"Indeed it's so. But fidgeting with morning flowers or strolling beneath the creepers, man is so made that he has to do something." Soemon Hara smiled whimsically.

"Not all men are like you."

"Is that so?"

"Among our own companions, for instance."

"U'm. You mean Kyurobei Ono?"

"No. I wouldn't concern myself about Ono. Master Soemon, don't you know?"

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean the behavior of Master Oishi."

"The wind blows in strange rumors, but let it be. We are destined, before long, to fade before the dew dries on the morning-flowers. Oishi is in the prime of life. It is good that he should taste the springtime of life before it is taken from him. And then again. . . . "

Soemon leaned over the low fence that separated his house from his neighbor's, and seeing nobody around, he washed his muddy hands in the water tank that was placed against the fence.

"He has a further motive," continued Soemon, "and that is that he wishes to hoodwink the spies of Kira and Uesugi. This is my opinion, and I admire Master Oishi for his thoroughgoing methods."

"We used to think so too at first," said Kazuemon, "but not now."

"Why?" asked Soemon, walking to the veranda. He sat down heavily on the edge, and stretching out his arm, he pulled a tobacco tray towards him. He took the pipe (kiseru) from the tray, and began to fill it.

He looked young for his fifty-six years. His hair was still black. Under Lord Asano he had been chief of the foot-soldiers, and he therefore knew thoroughly the workings of the minds of young men like Kazuemon. Soemon himself was a young man at heart, although his years were those of a veteran.

"If Master Oishi has any motive, it ought to show itself in his actions. But his actions are those of a man gone crazy after pleasure. Shimabara, Gion, Shumoku-machi,—he goes where he likes, spends money like water, and is proud when people call him Big Spender or Pleasure Mogul."

"Is that so?"

Soemon said lightly, and puffing out the smoke, he tilted back his head to look at the warm spring sky above.

"We have stood all we can," went on Kazuemon hotly. "Tadashichi Takebayashi is like a man on fire in his anger. Ushioda and Koemon Onodera are almost mad with rage. There is no telling what these hot-tempered young men will do. Something is bound to happen. Master Soemon, will you not go to Kyoto?"

"What can I do there?"

"You must go and pacify them before anything drastic happens."

"The job does not suit me. How can I pacify the youngsters when my own heart grows hot as I listen to you? I might even join them against Master Oishi. Moreover, Horibe, Okuda and the others in Yedo keep on sending me letters of pursuasion. You can't blame them. When Master Oishi went to Yedo he swore that by April this year what should be done would be done. But he seems to have forgotten the promise, and Horibe has reached the end of the tether."

"If we depend on Master Oishi, it might be ten or twenty years hence before the vendetta is accomplished. Perhaps he has no intention of carrying it out at all."

"It would be all up with us if Kira enters Yonezawa Castle. That is our only fear. When I think of this I can hardly sit still."

"Well, please stand up."

"Why?"

"To go to Kyoto. See Master Oishi once more."

"H'm."

"If his attitude shows no improvement, let us ignore him and carry out our objective ourselves."

"Ourselves? Who and who?"

"In Osaka and Kyoto there are Otaka, Ushioda, Kansuke Nakamura. These three men can be absolutely depended on. Then there are Okano, Onodera. In Yedo there are Horibe, father and son, Okuda, Sadashiro Tanaka, and Densuke Kurabashi. All these are of one mind and heart."

"Then you are sure of twelve or thirteen."

"Yes. It is better to have ten stout and true men than a hundred cowards."

"Wait." Soemon raised a hand to restrain Kazuemon's rising passion. "I'll go with you to Kyoto, and speak to Master Oishi. At the same time we will make a fresh plan. But, the trouble is. . . ."

Soemon stepped into his house. "My wife has gone to Sumiyoshi to the house of a relative, and is absent. Let me see. All right. I'll leave a note for her. Wait a little."

Soemon entered an adjoining room, and sitting down at a small round table, he unrolled a scroll of paper and began to write. The sound of row-locks came faintly to their ears from the Temma river. From the theater in Doton-bori the faint, monotonous beating of a stage drum came sleepily into the room.

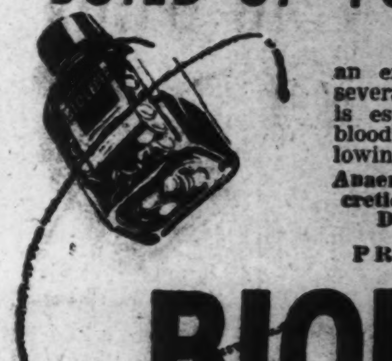
Kazuemon stood still. In his heart he knew that if circumstances allowed, he would not be averse to stealing a few hours in this sunny April weather with its warm South-East wind, to enjoy even for a brief period, the pleasures of life so stringently barred from him.

"I don't blame Master Oishi or Ono for becoming that way," he muttered to himself. "But let those who will go their way. I will go mine My way is the only way for a true warrior."

(To Be Continued)

TIFFIN • DINNER
Rainbow Grill
Basement of Osaka Bldg.,
HIBIYA, TOKYO
(Near South Corner of Hibiya Park)
5 minutes walk from Imperial Hotel

BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH
with BIOLEBER
an extract from animal livers and several essential vitamins combined, is especially effective in increasing blood corpuscles to combat the following:
Anaemia, Adynamia, Insufficient Secretion of Breast Milk, Tubercular Diseases, Physical Weakness.
PRICE: ¥2.00, ¥5.50, ¥10.00
BIOLEBER
OHKI COMPANY
Head Office: Kazityo, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Branches: Awazimati, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Tatsaochang, Tunganmen, Peking, China.



Tokyo-Kammermusik-Vereinigung
Klavier und Cembalo: Eta Harich-Schneider
Floete: Shozo Suzuki Viola: Kimiyo Matsuura
Violinen: Akeo Watanabe, Shuntatsu Kohno Violoncelli: Hideo Saito, Fumio Suzuki
Sangyo Kaikan Saal

Erstes-Konzert: 25. III. 1943, 7Uhr Abends "Bach-Abend"	Drittes-Konzert: 12. V. 1943, 7Uhr Abends "Bach-Abend"
Zweites-Konzert: 14. IV. 1943, 7Uhr Abends Programm: Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven	Viertes-Konzert: 26. V. 1943, 7Uhr Abends Programm: Schubert, Schumann.

Abonnement fuer 4 Konzerte (A) ¥14.40 (B) ¥11.20
Abonnement fuer 3 Konzerte (A) ¥10.80 (B) ¥ 8.40
Einzel Karten: (A) ¥ 4.00 (B) ¥ 3.20
Alle Plaetze Reserviert
Booking: Play Guide, Kondo Musik Office, Minagawa Bldg., Ginza 1-chome.

Olympic GRILL
LUXURIOUS DINING-ROOM
HOME-LIKE ATMOSPHERE
VARIED AND DELICIOUS CUISINE
Tiffin ¥2.25
Supper .... ¥3.00—¥4.00
Our Stores are Closed on 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Every Month.
1, 2-CHOME, GINZA TEL. (56) 5322, 8440
Yokohama (Beside the Yoshida Bridge)—Tel. Chojamachi 6330, 5787

KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

THERAPOL
(P-Aminobenzolsulfonamid)
COLDS, ● PNEUMONIA, ● TONSILLITIS, ● PAROTITIS. ●
It sterilizes the germs of suppurative diseases, pneumonia and influenza within our bodies and proved highly efficacious for COLDS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS last winter by practical administration.
DAIICHI Seiyaku Co., Ltd.
3-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.
Packets of 6, 20, 100 Tablets
At all leading drug and dep't stores

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0624

THE WHISKY EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT BECAUSE IT IS A PRODUCT OF JAPAN
SUNTORY WHISKY
PURE MALT WHISKY DISTILLED IN POT STILLS AND AGED IN WOOD.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, LTD.
6 BUND, KOBE, JAPAN
The Well Known Hotel For Its Hospitable Service and Excellent Cuisine.
UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT
NIKKEBUIL & SINKOBUIL RESTAURANT
Two Popular-Priced First-Class Restaurants in the Business Center
S. KANO, Managing Director

Satisfaction Guaranteed
Lowest prices Prompt and Careful Cleaning and Repair Services
We sell and buy New, Used, Rebuilt Machines. A Large Stock on Hand
Also Japanese Typewriters
NITTO Typewriter Co.
No. 2 Nichome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Riken HORMON
Muscular Physique and Undaunted Spirit Will Pave the Way for the Final Victory.
RIKEN HORMON is produced from extraction of animal viscera, which revitalizes and rejuvenates both men and women and keeps them always in trim. These tablets are also effective for run-down feeling, NERVOUSNESS, NEURALGIA, CONVALESCENCE, INSOMNIA, ADYNAMIA, ASTHENIA after childbirth, etc.
Sold at All Drug Stores and Pharmacies
PRICE: ¥3.00 for 36 TABLETS
Manufactured by the Institute of Physico-Chemical Research, Tokyo
Sole Agents:
TAMAOKI SHOTEN
NIHONBASHI, TOKYO.

PRE-WAR CURRENCIES OF P.I. ARE SURVEYED

State Notes as Well as Issues Of Two Philippine Banks Were in Circulation

"Entirely dependent as the Filipinos formerly were on the United States in every phase of their life, it is natural that they should have relied on the American Government for the establishment of a currency system in their country. The result was that the notes circulating on the islands were printed in the United States and the gold reserves backing the note issues were placed in the custody of the American Treasury." Thus observes the Osaka Mainichi in going over the currency system formerly functioning in the Philippines.

The article in translation runs as follows:

"It will be remembered that the Washington authorities fixed the exchange rate of the Peso at two to an American Dollar in order to keep the Filipinos free from any misgivings as to the stability of their currency.

Peso Classifications

"The peso was classified into State notes, and coins and bank notes issued by the Philippine National Bank and the Bank of the Philippines. Again, the State notes were divided into eight denominations namely of one, two, five, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 pesos and the coins into four denominations namely of one peso and 50, 20 and 10 centavos. The notes issued by the Philippine National Bank were divided into seven denominations of one, two, five, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesos and those issued by the Bank of the Philippines into five, of one, two, 20, 100 and 500 pesos.

"It is suspected that prior to the outbreak of the current war the silver and other coins were melted and stored up by the native inhabitants, for, none of these can be found in the Philippines any longer.

"Following the occupation of the Philippines by the Imperial Forces, the Japanese Military Administration approved the prolonged circulation of the erstwhile currencies side by side with the Japanese Army scrips, all in the form of paper money. In the meanwhile, there was a considerable rise in the market value of the Japanese Army scrips, and at one time the Army scrips were quoted about 20 per cent higher than the erstwhile currencies.

Rock Bottom Hit

"Reviewing the amount of currencies in circulation in the Philippines prior to the current war, it is seen that the rock bottom was reached in 1933 when the unprecedented low of 82,000,000 pesos was registered due to the world-wide depression of trade then prevailing. In spite of an ephemeral inflation caused by a mining boom on the islands, the currencies subsequently shrank in sympathy with the depression of the agricultural industries. With the arrival of the year 1941, by the end of which the current war broke out, the war expenditure of the islands was making a steady upward climb—accelerated by the growing strain of Japanese-American relations—and with it the currencies in circulation, till the latter hit the unprecedented high figure of 241,000,000 pesos.

"It is evident that the United States had been indulging in the pipe dream of realizing her economic domination over the vast areas in East Asia with Manila as the center of its activities. It was from this viewpoint that the United States printed a considerable volume of paper money at the order of the Chungking regime and the French Indo-China Government, and shipped it as far as Manila for transhipment to its final destinations. But hardly had packages of this paper money been off docks in Manila before they were stolen and plundered. The result was that, ridiculous enough, the paper money legitimately belonging to the Chungking regime and the French Indo-China Government was being circulated in and around Manila, and the peso notes were freely forged and used in Chungking and French Indo-China."

Bank Shareholders to Meet

The Mitsubishi Bank is expected to hold an extraordinary meeting of its shareholders at the head office on April 1 in order to report on the annexation of the 100th Bank, and discuss questions concerning the increase of 6 directors and 1 auditor, as well as the question of the changes to be effected in the allowances to directors and auditors.

The Yasuda Bank is also expected to hold an extraordinary meeting of its shareholders the same day in order to report on the annexation of the Nippon Chuya Bank, and discuss questions concerning the increase of one director and one auditor.

Bill Clearings

March 19
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	190,466	108,788
Balance	25,384	18,363

Event to the Infernal Regions

This warrior of the mining front is at work 3,500 feet below the surface of the earth, deftly using his jackhammer to drill through the rocky clusters of coal. He and his comrades are ready to bore their way to Hell if need be.

FOREIGN COMMERCE WITH SOUTH STUDIED

Round-Table Meet Discusses Prospective Expansion of Trade With S. Regions

A round-table conference sponsored by the Tokyo Municipality, was held at the Marunouchi Hall from 11:30 a.m. Thursday for discussions of the various problems to be solved by the parties concerned in connection with the prospective expansion of our foreign trade with the southern regions, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

The round-table conference was attended by a large number of individuals interested in the foreign trade with the southern regions, including Riichiro Suzuki, sundry goods dealer at Sumarang for 30 years, Tsunezo Yamada, resident in Burma for 40 years, Nobuo Oishi, resident in the Philippines for 30 years, Takao Miyashita, professor in the Tokyo Polytechnic College, Shuzo Miyoshi, of the South Seas Economic Research Institute, Shuzo Ovama, of the South Seas Bureau of the Foreign Trade Control Association, Shozo Matsukawa, formerly director of the Industrial Hall in Singapore, and Teikichi Nomura, of the South Seas Nichi Nichi Shimbun.

Following the opening address delivered by Director Yamada, of the Commerce and Industry Section of the Tokyo Municipality, the attendants entered into details under the chairmanship Mr. Miyashita.

The Nippon Sangyo says that the discussions at the conference were centered on the following problems:

1. General survey of supplies to the South

(1) Salient features of various areas in the South needing supplies from abroad, (2) comparison of Japanese goods with European or American goods formerly marketed in the South, (3) commercial organs now existing for deliveries of general commodities, channels of supplies and the state of consumption, (4) measures formerly taken by various countries for the furtherance of trade in the South, and (5) national aid formerly rendered by each country concerned for expansion of its foreign trade with the South Seas.

2. Japanese goods in comparison with European and American goods

(1) Racial traits respectively reflected in the products of the countries engaged in foreign trade with the southern markets, (2) comparison of characteristic differences in quality, (3) comparison of price levels, (4) comparison of designs, models, styles and colors, and (5) study of modes of living in the classified areas and the adaptability of such articles as household sundries, ornaments, stationary, machines and tools, provisions, etc.

3. Co-Prosperity Sphere and importance of Japanese merchandise.

(1) New features required of Japanese merchandise, (2) new roles to be played by Japanese merchandise in connection with the interchange of commodities, and (3) relations between the life of native inhabitants and price levels.

4. Measures to be taken for stabilization of Japanese mechandise.

(1) How to accelerate improvement in quality of Japanese merchandise, including proposals for the creation of research institutes, technical guidance of manufacturers, protection and coaching of the parties connected with the peacetime industries concerned, and (2) how to facilitate supplies of Japanese merchandise to the Southern markets, study of plans for the establishment of an autarchic state in the areas concerned, extension of Japanese technique and Japanese capitals to the South, and arrangements for transportation, and (3) measures for adjustment of delivery organs.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	88.10	+2.00
N.Y.K., new(short-term)	78.60	—0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	75.00	—0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5% ..	108.15	Same

NEW SAVING SYSTEM WILL HELP FARMERS

Industrial Body's Welfare Deposit System to Aid Increase Peasant Proprietors

In response to the Government's policy of increasing the number of peasant proprietors in Japan Proper, the Industrial Association, in cooperation with the Yurin Life Insurance Company, is considering the creation of a new kind of savings system to be called the Welfare Deposit system, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Up to the present, the Industrial Association, by virtue of a special contract with the Yurin Life Insurance Company, has been undertaking the duties of the insurance agency based on the principle "to retain farming funds in rural districts" as announced by the Yurin Life Insurance Company. The expected merger of the Yurin Life Insurance Company into the Meiji Life Insurance Company at no distant date and the constant changes which are taking place in the economic circles of the country due to the development of the war have necessitated the adoption of a new policy by the Industrial Company and the life insurance company in question.

From the new point of view, the life insurance company and the Industrial Association are expected to start activities in a new direction, aiming at the absorption of national bonds on the one hand and the increase of the number of peasant proprietors on the other.

Will Start Activities

After a careful study of the situation by the life insurance company and the Industrial Association, the parties will start activities in order to increase the "welfare savings" following the expected merger of the Yurin Life Insurance Company into the Meiji Life Insurance Company. According to the plan decided between the Industrial Association and the Yurin Life Insurance Company, the Kyosai-kai, or the mutual aid association, of the Industrial Association, even after the merger of the Yurin Life Insurance Company into the Meiji Life Insurance Company, will carry on its duties as the agent of the insurance company, concentrating its efforts on the increase of an endowment insurance, so that each farmer may pay his debt incurred in purchasing the farms he is working on.

Some of the tenant peasants were not eager to become peasant-proprietors by borrowing money from the local financing organs, lest their sons and grandsons may suffer from the debts left by them. The popularization of the endowment insurance as advocated by the Yurin and Meiji Insurance companies which enables each farmer to pay his debt by means of the endowment from the life insurance company, therefore, is expected to accelerate the creation of peasant-proprietors throughout Japan Proper, says the Nippon Sangyo.

CAPITAL INCREASE STIMULATES BULLS

Ba Maw's Visit Produces Cheery Feeling on Stock Market

With a rosy atmosphere produced by the visit to Japan of Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma on Thursday afternoon, the Tokyo Stock Exchange began to see revival of the bullish sentiment yesterday. As a consequence, signal gains were scored by those industrials which are expected to increase their capital before long.

In the long-term section, for instance, Tokyo Wire Rope sharply went forward ¥3.00, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery and Tokyo Hemp Yarn ¥1.40 each, Manchou Tobacco ¥1.30 and Toyo Ball Bearing ¥1.00.

The short-term section was featured by an impressive gain of ¥2.00 registered by the bourse issue which rallied to ¥88.90 before it closed at ¥88.10. The rest of the listed wares closed within a narrow range of fluctuations.

The spot market was unusually stagnant yesterday due principally to the lack of enthusiasm on the part of traders with the advent of the month end.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery—		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
Kanebo Spinning (50) ..	127.9	128.9	126.0
Nisshin Spinning (50) .	85.1	——	86.5
Teikoku Rayon (50) ...	82.1	——	——
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	——	——	71.4
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50) .	101.2	——	101.9
Kanegafuchi Ind (50) ..	77.8	78.2	67.1
Showa Elec Ind (50) ..	84.3	84.6	84.4
Japan Nitrogen (50) ..	——	72.4	73.4
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	93.3	94.0	93.0
O. S. K. (50)	83.8	84.1	84.7
Toyo Steamship (50) ..	70.3	70.8	——
Nissan Steamship (50)..	66.8	67.7	67.7
Mitsubishi Mining (50)..	86.2	87.0	86.2
Ishihara Ind (50)	66.0	66.7	66.0
Third Section			
Oriental Dev. (50)	64.2	64.5	64.9
Fukukawa Elec Ind (50) .	112.8	——	114.5
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)..	141.9	142.7	141.8
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.4	65.5	65.5
Japan Beer (50)	96.7	97.8	——
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	46.4	——	——
Asahi Glass (50)	95.4	91.9	93.6
Toa Tobacco 50)	102.8	102.2	102.5
Manchou Tobacco (50)..	92.8	93.5	93.5

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch., new ..	86.6	8.9	6.5	88.1
N. Y. K.. new	78.8	9.5	8.6	78.6
M'bishi Heavy Ind..	95.3	5.6	5.3	95.3
Kanebo Spin. new ..	75.0	5.6	4.9	75.0
Teikoku Rayon. new	70.9	1.5	0.9	71.0
Hitachi Iron Works	92.7	3.2	2.7	93.0
Osaka Exch. new ..	43.5	4.0	3.5	43.5
Japan Oi l.........	68.5	8.7	8.5	68.6
Japan Steel Tube ..	73.2	3.7	3.2	73.5
S. M. R.	——	——	——	——
N. Y. K.. old	92.9	3.4	2.8	——
Hokkaido Coal	73.4	3.5	3.4	73.4
Kanebo Spin. old ..	127.8	8.5	7.8	128.5
Toyo Rayon. new .	——	58.7	58.2	——
Kokura Iron Works.	——	54.7	54.4	54.7
Japan Beer. new ..	46.2	6.5	6.2	46.4
Japan Sugar. new.	——	65.5	65.5	——
Ensuiko Sugar	64.0	4.0	4.0	64.0
Japan Mining	61.3	1.5	1.3	61.5
Manchou Heavy Ind.	61.7	2.0	1.7	62.0

SUGGESTS MEASURES TO UP E. ASIA OUTPUT

Commerce Body Submits Opinions to Gov't on Steps to Increase Productive Power

The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, based on the decision reached at Thursday's meeting of its standing members, has submitted its opinions relative to the "measures to increase the productive power of Greater East Asia" and the "measures to settle the housing problems for laborers" with various Government offices concerned, reports the Sangyo Keizai.

The opinions of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry involve its wishes to mobilize manpower resources in Greater East Asia for the speedy expansion of Japan's productive power, to establish Commercial and Industrial Economic Conferences at different places of importance in Greater East Asia, to enact a Regional Plan Law (tentative name) in order to complete the productive system in the country for the perfection of Japan's national defense with no delay. In its opinion relative to the laborers' housing question, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry urges the speedy expansion of the Housing Corporation, payment of greater attention to the preservation of existing dwellings and utilization of unoccupied houses and buildings in all the industrial centers of the country. The representations of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry run as follows in effect:—

1. Production Guidance Bodies

(a) An exclusive organ of state (like the Greater East Asia Productive Mobilization Company) should be established in the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry for the adjustment of industries, distribution, transportation, labor, electric power, prices, and the currency system in Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and the southern regions as a means of mobilizing the industrial and economic resources for the speedy development of industries in Japan Proper.

(b) In keeping with the reorganization of the chambers of commerce and industry and other economic and industrial bodies in Japan Proper, the economic and industrial circles of different regions in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should also effect a major reorganization, so that organs of similar nature as the commercial and industrial economic conferences of Japan may be established at different key points based on the Greater East Asia Production Mobilization Plan. These organs, in collaboration with similar ones in Japan Proper, shall strive for the speedy expansion of the total economic strength of Greater East Asia with the Japanese Empire as the nucleus.

2. Industrial Regional Planning

(a) In view of the speedy development of the Greater East Asia decisive war structure, a Regional Planning Law (tentative name) should be enacted immediately in order to accelerate the expansion of the productive power of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through the adjustment of the distribution of industries, communication and traffic facilities, electric power and population.

(b) The industrial regional plan for Greater East Asia shall be established, so as to facilitate the development of Japan's wartime industries, instead of mapping the plan on the basis of the liberalism of pre-war days.

(c) The provisions supply regional planning should be established to secure perfect self-sufficiency in food supply for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, with Japan and Manchoukuo as the principal agricultural centers. Special efforts should be exercised to secure the supply of food for the laborers engaged in the production of necessary articles for Japan. Technical guidance should be extended to the farmers and peasants in various regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere to promote their efficiency.

(d) The regional planning of the light and miscellaneous industries should be completed without delay so as to secure the self-supply in daily commodities for the native people of different regions and to secure the living of the native laborers engaged in important industries. In order to realize the purposes in view, Japan should supply those regions with necessary equipment and technique. Efforts should be exercised also to maintain different native industries of importance.

3. Adjustment of economic relations with the Axis powers in Europe

The execution of all items specified in the Economic Agreement reached among the three Axis powers should be effected in strict accordance with the trade and exchange plan of the Japanese Government, and not on the trade principle of liberalism as in the old days. The settlement of accounts shall be effected in Greater East Asia by the Yen currency, and in Europe by the Mark.

The exchange of materials and technique between Japan and other Axis powers should be effected in consideration of the special nature of the economic structure of Greater East Asia, so that such exchange may contribute to the development of the heavy chemical industries of Japan.

4. Operation of the Trade and Exchange Corporation

(a) In executing the duties of the Trade and Exchange Corporation, great efforts should be exercised to make the most of the abilities and experiences of the traders, while special attention should be paid to the importance of the trade centers in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

(b) Special efforts should be exercised for the establishment of fair rates of exchange with different trade centers in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, in addition to the operation of the Exchange Rate Adjustment Special Account, and thereby prevent the circulation of surplus currency, secure the smooth exchange of materials between our country and various regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere as well as with the Axis nations, which is essential for the maintenance of the supply of important materials to our country.

In its opinion relative to the settlement of the housing problems for laborers, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry urges the enforcement of effective measures by the Housing Corporation, involving the commandeering of the services of architectural experts, carpenters and other workmen, application of the probationary farming fields control ordinance, and others.

AGRICULTURE IN MINDANAO

Island Offers Surprisingly Great Room for Future Development; Water Power Resources Abundant; Suitable for Paddy Fields

Hoju Miyoshi, in his article in the March issue of the magazine the Study of South Seas Economy concerning the agricultural prospects in Mindanao Island, P.I., next takes up the problem as to what kinds of agricultural products are most promising in the respective states of the island under review.

According to statistics available on hand relative to the areas adapted to farming in the nine states of Mindanao, he goes on to say, the land actually under crop is no more than 13 per cent of the uncultivated area or 11 per cent of the total arable land covering 5,724,000 hectares. It may be said, therefore, that Mindanao offers surprisingly great room for future activities for those interested in reclamation work. The following table shows the size of arable land in each of the nine states of Mindanao as divided into cultivated and uncultivated areas:

(In hectares)

State	Area under crop	Uncultivated area	Total
Agsan	35.690	479.300	514.990
Bukidnon	16.640	542.520	559.160
Cotabato	37.420	1.237.460	1.294.880
Davao	144.030	1.178.650	1.322.680
Lanao	134.820	228.580	363.400
West Misamis ..	47.660	50.240	97.900
East Misamis ..	43.410	132.270	175.680
Surigao	81.620	398.450	480.070
Zamboanga	73.080	842.270	915.350
Total	634.370	5.089.740	5.724.110

Abounds in Water Power

Mindanao is the second largest island following Luzon among the Philippine Islands and has a large number of lakes, of which Lanao, Mainit, Wood, Munay, Nongunugan, Depao, Maranao, Baluto, Butig and Mafubudam Lakes are well-known. Lake Lanao is located in Lanao state and is the second largest lake in the Philippines only surpassed in size by Lake Bai on Luzon Island. It lies 770 metres above the sea-level with an average depth of 100 meters, and is 273 meters deep at the deepest point. Flowing northward it empties itself in the form of a water fall 58 meters high called Maria Cristina into the River Agus. The waterfall has a sufficient head and volume to generate hydro-electric power enough to start a large industry with. The lake abounds in fish. Many villages inhabited by the Moro race stand on the lake. The arable land in the state amounts to more than 360,000 hectares, of which 30 per cent is at present under cultivation.

Lake Mainit is located on the boundary between Surigao state and Agsan state and covers 174 square kilometers, just half Lake Lanao in dimensions. It is 40 meters above the sea-level and the greatest depth 150 meters. As the word Mainit which means warm or hot implies, many hot springs are found on the northern shore of the lake, and on the seacoast there lies a vast stretch of arable land, but this territory is often visited by hurricanes. On the lakeside, there live groups of the Negrito race called Mamanua under the guidance of Jesuitical priests, but the population is not large. Lake Mainit and Lake Pagsi is connected by the River Bahon, and as the distance to the seacoast is short, the district is not very promising as an agricultural land on account of its narrowness.

Land Fertile

The hinterland in Mindanao has vast fenlands, particularly in Agsan and Cotabato states. On the upper reaches of the River Agsan there lie many lakes such as Dinagat, Linao Dagum, and its branches spread in all directions like a spider's web. The rivers abound in fish, and along their courses the Manubo and other races form a very large number of villages. However, once the rainy season extending over July and September sets in, all these lakes and rivers overflow their banks, finally forming a large lake several hundred kilometers in size, and the native inhabitants have to take refuge in the mountains. When the rainy season is over and the water begins to recede they come down from the mountains and take to sowing rice, peanut, etc. When the water courses on the upper reaches of the River Agsan are well adjusted and drainage work completed, so that the overflowing of the lakes during the rainy season can be prevented, it will be possible to secure several hundred thousand hectares of fertile arable land.

At present, out of the total area of 515,000 hectares of arable land, 6 per cent or 35,690 hectares are under crop, the remaining 480,000 hectares being left uncultivated as yet. Rice, peanut, bananas and jute are most promising there.

Cotabato state also has many lakes, whose water flows out and concentrates in a large river called the River Mindanao. Lake Balt, Lake Maranao and Lake Butig are most well-known, but none of them are large in area and great in depth. However, they are valuable because they serve to prevent the River Mindanao or the River Plungi from overflowing.

Agriculture Promising

Cotabato state is not subject to hurricanes as Agsan state is, and with an area more than two times as large as Agsan, namely 24,916 square kilometers, the territory has the greatest promise as an agricultural land throughout Mindanao Island.

The area under crop, however, is very small, covering only 4.2 per cent of the total arable area of 1,295,000 hectares. It was for this reason that Major-General Santos of the United States Army made plans to bring a large number of the Filipinos into Korodanal over a period of ten years at the cost of 2,000,000 pesos per year defrayed from the national treasury in order to establish a large national plantation and to emigrate there those Jews who had been expelled from Germany and were leading a wandering life in the United States.

This state will prove most adapted to the cultivation of rice, raw cotton, jute and cacao. The cultivation of rice in particular is most promising. If, by utilizing the water of the River Plungi for irrigation, paddy-fields are opened at the hands of Japanese farmers, not only will the territory be able to supply its own need for rice, of which 100,000 tons have been imported annually in the past, but it will also be possible to supply the surplus output to Guam and other islands near by.

In addition, there are Lake Wood in the hinterland of Dumanquiras on the southern coast of Zamboanga state and Lake Tagun in the suburbs of Davao. Lake Wood is 889 meters above the sea-level and its water can be utilized for producing electricity, but the district is too remote to be developed as an agricultural land, while the volume of water in Lake Tagun is not large enough to make use of it for electric power generation.

China Checks Prices

C.P.S.

PEKING, March 19.—With a view to extending its activities and to making its price-control policy more effective, the North China Price Control Committee is making preparations to establish branches in Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Kaifeng, Hsuchow, Tangshan, Chefoo, Shihmen (Shihchiachuang), Weihaiwei, and Lungkow.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥148,400,000

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi J. Okada
S. Asada Viscount H. Kano
Baron K. Iwasaki G. Kishinami
Baron I. Morimura T. Ohmura
K. Kodama K. Itoh
T. Okubo

Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hofkow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Singora, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Djambi, Kota-Radja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
JAVA
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Soerabaja, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippine
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

The Yasuda Bank, Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)

HEAD OFFICE:
6, 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Capital Subscribed ¥150,000,000
Reserves .... ¥ 86,500,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
President and Director:
HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.
Managing Directors:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
TOJI URABE Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.

The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities, foreign and domestic.

Foreign Business:
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori.
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku.
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi.
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku.

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd.
(Formerly The First National Bank)
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
CAPITAL (Paid up) ¥57,500,000
RESERVE ¥91,500,000

A Complete Banking Service

Head Office: Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal cities at home: Seoul, Fusan in Korea; Dairen in Manchuria.
Correspondents:—All important places at home and abroad.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI. GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1. Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00 Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1943

The New System of Cabinet Advisers

Most welcome is the recent announcement concerning the establishment of three new organs which will help to increase the fighting power of the nation through the perfection of administrative activities. These three new creations are, namely, the temporary system of Cabinet Advisers, the Wartime Economic Council, and the system of Administrative Inspection. Seven of the foremost industrialists and financiers of Japan have already been appointed to the new posts of Cabinet Advisers and will accordingly help to comprise the Wartime Economic Council and participate also in the work of administrative inspection.

The significance of this latest move of the Government lies in the fact that such prominent civilians endowed with rich practical experience are being recruited to contribute their abilities and brains for the strengthening of the nation's fighting strength. In the history of the Japanese administrative system, it will mark a new epoch of perfect unity between the Government and the people which is so essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

It will be remembered that the present Cabinet, seeing the advisability of inaugurating a sweeping renovation in the operation of wartime economic administration in order to cause an expansion of the production of munitions, recently promulgated three emergency laws, namely, the Law concerning Special Wartime Administrative Cases, the Law concerning Special Cases of Wartime Administrative Rights, and the Special Permit and Sanctions Law, all of which were unanimously approved in the recent session of the Diet. The enforcement of these special laws will naturally bring about a considerable enhancement of the Cabinet's power as well as bring heavier responsibilities. In order that this increased power may be properly and smoothly exercised, the Government must see to it that its measures are decided upon only after thorough preparations in the way of detailed and accurate investigations have been made. The Government must also see to it to keep itself informed as to how its measures are working out and as to what results they are yielding as well as to whether strict administrative supervision is being properly maintained.

One very practical and effective way in which these important requirements can be met is for Prime Minister Tojo, who holds the sole authority for the expansion of production actually to exercise the leadership himself. But in order to enable the Prime Minister to exercise this leadership wisely, it is necessary that he be furnished with competent advice. A comparison with the organization prevailing in Germany, which also possesses a powerful wartime economic system, may not be amiss. In that country, the governmental system closely resembles that of Japan in that the routine control of commodities belongs under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, money under the Ministry of Finance, foodstuffs under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and labor under the Ministry of Labor. However, with regard to vital economic affairs, particularly designated men are fully entrusted with special tasks. For example, Finance Minister Walther Funk, in succession to Field Marshal Goering, is now performing such a function. Of course it may not be strictly appropriate to compare the German system with that of Japan because of the different conditions prevailing in the two countries, but there can be no doubt that administrative procedures of this kind are extremely suited to meet the special emergency demands of wartime.

Viewed in this light, it can be seen that it is highly desirable for the Prime Minister of Japan to be able to entrust special tasks to a group of advisers who will make necessary suggestions to him as the occasion demands and who will constantly study measures for the smooth operation of the economic administration and for the speeding up of production expansion. Such a group of advisers is particularly indispensable to the proper execution of such special wartime measures as the Law concerning Special Wartime Administrative Cases, and herein lies the true significance of the latest act of the Government in appointing these advisers.

A further significant point which should not be overlooked is the fact that the new system of Cabinet Advisers provides for a powerful official organ, for although these advisers will advise the Prime Minister they will not constitute a personal "brain trust" to serve him privately. The Government's intention of making the newly established system an authoritative national organ is clear in the light of the fact that Prime Minister Tojo himself declared in the recent session of the Diet that he had no desire for a private "brain trust" or a private inspection system. The Government's intention is further fully clarified in the Imperial ordinances and regulations providing for the establishment of these new wartime organs.

From a legal point of view, it is true that these newly appointed advisers, being neither administrative officials nor official inspectors, may be invested with less authority than regular government officials. But in reality, these advisers will wield a far greater authority than the ordinary government officials, because these men are empowered to assist not only in the supervision of production expansion and of the smooth operation of wartime economy but to effect the proper operation of the general administration in connection with the prosecution of the war.

With regard to the expansion of productivity and of the operation of wartime economy, it must be correct to assume that the decisions made by the advisers in response to the inquiries of the Prime Minister will be promptly put into practice by all means. In any case these newly established wartime organs will see to it that important national policies born out of the best brains of the Government officials and civilians working together find definite and concrete application in actual administration.

Since the Government is thus fully determined to carry out its policies vigorously to their fullest extent, it is possible for the Japanese nation to offer its most full and wholehearted cooperation in absolute confidence. There is therefore no doubt whatever but that the expansion of production in this country will witness a smooth and steady progress.

Japanese Poetry

Japanese poetry is the utterance of the consciousness of the inner life as stirred by outward phenomena. It is the reaction of the soul to nature. It does not analyze the soul's functions, nor does it develop any philosophy; but it is true to realities that surround us. It is the blending of man and his milieu. Hence there is much truth in Tsurayuki's comparison of "uta" with the singing of birds and the croaking of frogs. (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings")

A Year Ago Today

March 20, 1942

Powerful squadrons of the Japanese Air Forces today again subjected Port Moresby, in New Guinea, to heavy assaults. The first wave of Japanese planes violently machine-gunned harbor facilities, while the second group rained explosives on the port.

* * *

Lieutenant-General Stillwell, of the U.S. Army, who is military adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, admitted the great difficulties of making deliveries of war materials to Chungking. He declared that the transportation routes were long and dangerous, and that it would be a most difficult problem to bring all the supplies. He also admitted the shortage of ship bottoms to carry the goods and that American production was still far from its peak.

* * *

Starkly exposing the fact that capitalists and financial leaders of the United States are disinclined to make large-scale investments in Latin America, the New York Times published a report on the prospects of long-term wartime investments in Latin America from the point of view of the American capitalists. The report discloses that the industrialists fear that the development of Latin American industries will interfere and harm the United States' own industries after the war.

• • •

The appointment of Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to Washington, to the post of Middle East Minister of the British War Cabinet, has caused mounting discontent of the Canberra Government toward Britain. It was claimed that the appointment of Casey was made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill without consultation with the Canberra Government, and Prime Minister John Curtin allegedly filed a strong protest with the British Government.

* * *

The futility of the propaganda spread abroad by the British and the American Governments against Japan was shown up by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of the foreign correspondents held today. "The British propaganda machine," said the spokesman, "is busy manufacturing stories in an attempt to reinvigorate the fast-waning morale, not only of their own people, but also of their allies as well." As for United States propaganda, he called it more childish and more laughable than that of the British and stated that their clumsy propaganda will do no harm to Japan.

• • •

Severely assailing the attitude of the American High Command in the Philippines, which is putting up useless resistance in Bataan Peninsula at the sacrifice of the Filipinos, the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines expressed in a statement its deep sympathy for the Filipino people.

JAPAN FOUND ARDENT ADMIRER IN PORTUGUESE MAN OF LETTERS

Non-egoistic Character of Japanese People Deeply Impressed Wenceslau de Moraes

By TOMIZO HANANO
(From Bungei Nippon)

Part I

The beauty of the Japanese spirit whose purity and breadth of magnanimity has not been diminished despite the passage of many centuries found one admirer in Wenceslau de Moraes who was born in Lisbon. After graduating from the naval academy, he made an extensive cruise of the world as a naval officer. In 1888, when he was 35 years old, he was appointed Vice-Chief of the Harbor Office at Macao.

He had a great liking for Japan even before he set foot on Japanese soil. This may easily be gathered from the fact that he visited these shores so soon after his assumption of office at Macao—that is, in the summer of 1889. Portugal was the first country to introduce Japan to the West, and consequently intercourse between the two countries is of the oldest standing. This being so, it is no exaggeration to say that almost every young Portuguese took, more or less, an interest in Japan.

It is hardly necessary to say that it was out of curiosity that he first visited Japan. No matter what was his motive, what he saw and experienced in Japan fascinated him completely. He found the scenery of Japan very fine and peaceful and its people extremely kind and honest. He was forcibly struck by the contrast which Japan offered to all other countries he had visited, for these other countries had impressed him as somewhat dreary and uninteresting and their peoples as frivolous and mean-spirited. In a letter which he wrote home at the time of his first visit to this country he sang the praises of Japan and its people, even expressing his wish to settle down here.

Subsequently, he visited Japan every year, and he carried on his study of Japan earnestly in the meanwhile. He had therefore been versed in Japanese mythology and culture before he came to this country to settle down.

Purchase Fire-Arms

In 1893, he visited Japan to make purchases of fire-arms, at the request of the Macao Government and the authorities of Timor Island. This is an interesting episode. It was the Portuguese who first brought foreign-made guns to Japan in the Tembun era (1532-1554), and now Wenceslau de Moraes, a Portuguese, was sent to Japan to buy fire-arms. We may well imagine the deep emotion which his mission must have aroused in him. Japan had arsenals at the time and was in a position to manufacture arms in such quantities that she was able to sell some to other countries. In the following year, the Sino-Japanese War broke out, and he happened to be in Japan when the Imperial Rescript declaring war upon China was issued. Notwithstanding the fact that the country was confronted with a very grave international situation, Japan sold guns and rifles to Moraes in compliance with the latter's request. He was deeply impressed by this attitude of serene confidence displayed by Japan in the face of a serious armed conflict with giant China, and came naturally to have higher hopes and confidence in Japan's future. He translated the Imperial Rescript into Portuguese and published it in the home press.

When he came to Japan in 1897, he had the honor of being received in audience by the Emperor Meiji in the Kyoto Imperial Palace. At the time he held the rank of Commander in the Portuguese Navy. This event presumably had the effect of strengthening his resolve to settle down in Japan. He felt deeply that the Japanese people deserved the highest envy for having the wise and great Emperor over them. When he was suddenly ordered home the following year, he tendered his resignation to his home Government and came over to Japan to settle down. He was then 45 years old.

By this time his literary fame had been established in his home country and he had many noted persons among his friends. In such circumstances, finding it inadvisable to leave him long out of employment, the Portuguese Government opened a vice-consulate in Kobe for his sake and appointed him Vice-Consul, though the nominal object for opening it was to restore the former prosperity to Japan-Portuguese relationship.

Doing as the Japanese

Moraes acted on the principle of doing in Japan exactly as the Japanese people did. Not long after he settled down, he married a Japanese woman named Yone Fukumoto, and the couple lived happily together for over ten years. During this interval, there was continual political unrest in his home country, and it culminated in the assassination of the King and the flight of the Royal Family abroad for refuge. The Casablanca dynasty, to which his family had been loyal for generations, was ruined and Portugal was converted into a Republic. He also had the great misfortune of being bereaved of his wife, Yone.

Moraes resigned the post of Consul-General which he then held and surrendered the rank of Commander in the Navy to his home Government, and in July, 1913, he retired to the city of Tokushima, the native place of his deceased wife.

His residence at Iga-cho, Tokushima, was a very humble dwelling. He firmly believed that an ascetic life, in which simplicity is held in special regard and all sorts of inconveniences are endured with fortitude, embodied the quintessence of the Nippon spirit, and accordingly we see that great simplicity marked not only his residence but his food and clothing. Anybody who visits his former residence in the city of Tokushima will be astounded at the great extent to which he carried his simple life.

His sitting-room had a Shinto tablet-shelf (family shrine) on which he kept the amulets issued by the Grand Shrines of Ise (Inner and Outer Shrines) and he worshipped before it daily. The charm of the tutelar god (ujigami) was also similarly consecrated. Through Kojiki, in which he was well read, he knew that Japan is a land of Kami (gods) and that the Sun Goddess is the Great Kami of the Universe. He did not become naturalized; he took pride in his nationality and retained it until his death. This notwithstanding, he worshipped Oisesama (the Grand Shrines of Ise) by day and by night.

Both on his working desk and on the wall of his room, he put up the august photographs of the Emperor Meiji and he used to kneel down before them every morning and evening in ardent prayers. In the early morning, he would offer up his prayers after due ablution and he would do the same every evening before going to bed. Not for a single day did he neglect these observances.

Struck by Nippon Spirit

Foreigner as he was, Moraes was convinced that the great Nippon spirit springs from the deep sense of reverence which the people have for the Grand Shrines of Ise and for the Imperial Household, and he demonstrated his convictions by his daily observances.

When practically all Japanese were so dazzled by Western civilization that very few realized the true worth of Japanese culture, Moraes predicted the fall of Western civilization and painted the future of Japanese culture in rosy colors. He led a life full of hardships by choice because of his desire to grasp Japanese culture in its true aspects. He devoted his body and soul to the practice of the Nippon spirit.

Moraes learned that the Nippon spirit, which makes every Japanese lay down his life willingly for his Emperor and State without any thought whatever for self-interest, was also the spirit of the Japanese who lived in the age of gods, and he was glad to discover that this spirit was manifest in all things Japanese. He was particularly struck by the beautiful Japanese custom of worshipping at shrines. Whereas in the West God keeps far above men whom He rules, in Japan, the gods and men are united closely together and share pleasure and pain with each other, he thought. Most Japanese did not know to what gods the shrines which they worshipped were sacred, but they worshipped at shrines in their neighborhood as these consecrated to tutelary gods. Proteges of the same tutelary gods regarded themselves as children of the same gods, and lived harmoniously, encouraging each other and cooperating for their common good. Tutelary gods were not, in their eyes, simply guardian deities; they were their lords and parents. It pleased Moraes to see that the precincts of Japanese shrines were doing duty as playgrounds for children, and he thought that it endeared these shrine precincts to all people to an extent unknown in foreign countries.

(To Be Concluded)

In the Periodicals

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No. 1,457 dated March 13, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin-bu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Contents: Food Problem of Britain in Wartime, and Latest Condition of Hsinkiang Province.

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 335 dated March 17, 1943 (in Japanese). Leading articles: War Situation and Determination for Future, Questions and Answers of New Normal School Education System, Conclusion of Economic Agreement Between Japan and French Indo-China, and Latest Relations Between America and Chungking.

NATIVES OF P. I. SPRING FROM PIONEER STOCK

History Sets Forth Instances of Amazing Achievements

By KIYOSHI MIKI
(From the Kaizo)

Part II

The habit of the Filipino people for cleanliness has been recorded by the Westerners from time to time. It was a custom practised before the Spanish occupation.

Water is the most important thing in the hygiene of the tropical people. Filipinos always choose their dwelling quarters near the coastline or rivers, although they were pushed inland by later immigrants. Thus "Tagalog" tribe means "the people of the river" and "Igolot" "the people of the mountains."

Their habit of cleanliness is physical as well as psychological. Sawyer says:— "The personal dignity and the sense of self-respect—a governing factor in the Malai race—is indicated in general cleanliness as respects their body and clothing. They live near the water and most of them can swim.

"The Filipinos have very much self-respect and their behavior is noble. They are polite to others and expect to be treated likewise. They hate all forms of roughness and avoid annoying others."

At this point I am reminded of a Filipino mythology concerning their origin.

In olden times, there lived two Gods—the male and female deities. Feeling lonesome without companions, they took clay, made human figures and baked them. At the first attempt, they baked too long. At the second, too short. Their third attempt was successful. All their clay figures breathed with life. The over-baked ones became the black race, and from the underbaked came the white race. The orientals came out from the ideally baked figures.

From this mythology, one gathers that the Filipinos are supposed to be the perfect product of God. It is their racial self-respect. How they lay importance on personal dignity can be seen from the fact that there existed a law dealing with contempt of the old. According to Father San Antonio (1738), contempt of tribal chiefs, women and the elders was treated most severely. It is interesting to note that although women, elders and chiefs were classed equally, highest respect was shown to the aged and women. One of the causes of the American-Philippine War (1899-1902) was their anger against America's sense of superiority.

Japanese who are fond of cleanliness esteem honor. Cleanliness is often reflected in personal dignity. The passion for cleanliness in the case of the Filipino often finds it's manifestation in luxurious living. On the contrary, Japanese understand the beauty of simplicity. There lies the spirit of Japanese culture.

I have described several characteristics of Filipinos which seemed to be peculiar to the Eastern races. One westerner contrasts them with his own people. "There are vast differences, racial and cultural, among the two. They have a different code of ethics. Unless we decide to be generous with them, the difference of custom will be a cause of misunderstanding. The American people are blunt and are more or less proud of it. The Filipinos are very careful to avoid annoying their neighbors. Americans talk louder than any other people in the world as they were brought up in noisy environments. The American habit of speaking louder to emphasize his point is often misinterpreted for anger by the Filipino. To grumble or make angry retorts are part of American humor. Most Filipinos consider the Americans as being angry when the latter are humorous and in good spirits."

Although the Filipinos are said to be Americanized, there remain in their characteristics many things Eastern. Racial characteristics are natural and instinctive, but they are not unchangeable. "When there exist no fixed conditions in Nature and the life of human-beings is blessed with variety and mobility, how can such things remain fixed?" says Rizal.

He tried to find out the truth of criticism regarding his people's weak points. He compared all notes, studied hard and came to the conclusion that Filipinos are not an inferior race and all racial characteristics are products of climate and history.

Another criticism has it that Filipinos are lazy. They are in fact all "philosophers." They do not work voluntarily and try to take holidays on the slightest pretext. According to one Japanese, they will rather work on daily than on a monthly basis. This shows their psychology of being satisfied with the hand-to-mouth existence without a definite plan. However, Japanese Army Officers who employ many Filipinos say that they are not lazy. They are a more hard working lot than we expected. A Filipino scholar says that "they would rather live for today than for to-morrow. They do not possess the perseverance needed in commercial enterprises, but wish to make a fortune overnight."

Are they really lazy? History tells us that their ancestors—the Malai race—explored in tiny canoes the Indian Ocean and the Pacific from South Africa to Chosen. They were an even better sea-going race than the Phoenicians. The Philippine islands were discovered by them. They explored, as a pioneer race, all the tropical regions, developed the great forests in Java, Sumatra and the Philippines, fought against the sickness of jungles and settled there. The exploration and development of the tropical regions were the great contributions of the Malai race to mankind. Such an adventurous and courageous race could not have been lazy people at that time.

Another proof that their ancestors are not lazy is the vast irrigated rice fields constructed on the mountain sides by the Ifgao tribe in North Luzon. They are said to be two thousand years old. One is struck with the patience and technical skill of the Malai race of old. High Mountains failed to discourage these people when they wanted rice fields. Piling stones on stones, after many years' labor and toil, they built a vast irrigation system, stretching for miles and miles.

Carpenter, the famous traveller, writes:— "I studied the wonderful works of the ancient peasants in the valley of the Nile. I travelled through the remains of Inca civilization on the Andes. But even my widest imagination failed to think of these mountain-irrigated rice fields as constructed by the Ifgao tribe, headhunters of the islands." The tribesmen, non-Christians and regarded as savages by westerners, possessed a diligence and patience of the peasants of the East.

The laziness of the Filipinos must have been the result of the tropical climate. The temperature of the islands is apt to make one lazy. There are vast natural resources and plentiful food which can be gathered all the year round without much trouble.

The climatic conditions alone are not responsible. Racial characteristics are moulded not only by the natural surroundings but by historical conditions. Their laziness was influenced by social and spiritual surroundings. It is a mistake to regard them as being simply lazy, without looking into their historical background. I have already explained that their laziness is often due to the unbalanced diet and particularly to the presence of parasite worms in their intestines.

(To Be Concluded)

CLOSE COOPERATION UNDERLIES AIMS OF JAPAN, GERMANY, ITALY

Tri-Partite Pact Is Founded on Oneness of Ideals Based On Unison of Moral Principles

By MAJOR-GENERAL NAKAO YAHAGI
Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
(From the Bungei Shunju)

The present stage of battle in the War of Greater East Asia has much similarity to the period during which the eastern regions were being subdued by the Emperor Jimmu. This expedition was a long-term battle of construction, and at the same time demanded the concentrated powers of the entire country involving every member of the family, men and women, both young and old. Similarly the War of Greater East Asia is, at present, a battle to crush and subjugate the enemies, and simultaneously to construct a new order founded on that undying spirit based on our sublime national ideal of Hakko-Iu. There is no demarcation line between the front lines and the home front, necessitating the nation to unite as one concentrated body moving against a common enemy.

We can underline four factors responsible for the victories of the Imperial Forces. They are thorough training, belief in certain victory, strict military discipline, and the offensive fighting spirit. This last characteristic is the essence of the strategy of the Imperial Forces, springing from their sincere love for the country. If we should be questioned as to where this fighting spirit originated, we can answer by relating the history of the Emperor Jimmu's eastern expedition, which is the embodiment of the spirit to crush the enemy before we cease fighting.

The Emperor Jimmu did not depend simply on force. He always urged those who did not resist to submit. However, if they would not listen to reason, the fighting spirit to "crush the enemy" was brought into action. Using present day language to describe this fighting spirit, it would mean "to annihilate the enemy."

Key to Success

The sacred expression of the Emperor Jimmu in his eastern conquest must be the feeling of each and every one of the 100,000,000 Japanese of today, and in its exaltation to infinity lies the key to the completion of the War of Greater East Asia, the successful construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, victory in a protracted war.

The present war is a decisive battle enveloping the entire world with the United States-England-Chungking lined up on one side and the Axis Powers of Japan, Germany and Italy strongly united on the other. To conduct war it is necessary to keep a close watch on movements over the whole world, and Japan, in prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia, must cooperate with Germany and Italy in their actions in Europe and Africa. Since Japan in Greater Asia, and Germany and Italy in Europe are respectively carrying out their campaigns from individual necessities, it is of paramount importance that we unite to form a powerful union. Through such a union an aggressive undertaking to execute the war successfully from military, economic, and propaganda standpoints must be planned. There must be no shadow hovering over the Axis Powers, and with a thorough concentration on key industries a successful culmination of the joint purposes must be effected.

A regular air-line service must be opened connecting the east and the west. A mission representing the government must be stationed in Europe, and the diplomats and military attaches residing in the various countries must be brought under its control. As revealed in the Tripartite Treaty "The Governments of Japan, Germany, and Italy in guaranteeing the peoples of the earth their respective places under the sun, and in firmly believing this to be a primary pre-requisite to an everlasting peace, shall construct a new order assuring the respective races their security and happiness in their respective areas in Greater Asia and Europe, based on the principle of live-and-let live. In assuring its protection, it is our will to cooperate and unite in the endeavor to realize the aims, and the three governments, desirous of extending a helping hand to any part of the world wishing to cooperate for such a purpose, thus hope to realize a lasting world peace." In other words, Germany and Italy displaying the same spirit as our Hakko-Iu which assures all peoples their security and respective places under the sun, united with Japan in pledging the construction of a new world order. This is the reason why "the Imperial Government formed a coalition to cooperate with Germany and Italy whose ideals are similar to ours." Thus, the Tripartite Pact is not merely founded on personal interests nor is it a cooperation resulting from self-centered interests, but, more important, on a oneness of ideals based on a unison of moral principles. With this point clearly in view, and in basing our cooperation on this principle, we must unite and strive until the anti-Axis powers are completely crushed and annihilated.

Strategic Move

At present, on the German-Soviet front, the German forces are shortening their vastly extended battle lines to wear out the Soviet troops, and in embarking on a new military move by pouring in some 30 reserve divisions into the Ukraine. Germany, no doubt, will open up a new offensive by this summer.

On the African front, the German troops once operating around the Suez area left Libya for Tunisia, and in joining troops operating in the latter area was able to establish a strategic position. Thus, in shortening the supply route with Italy she strengthened her position, and especially with a superior air force is slowly taking the offensive. The Anglo-American forces seem to be gradually facing difficulties with the German U-boats and Axis air forces wreaking havoc on their supply routes.

By grossly exaggerating their victories they are frantically endeavoring to win over the West Asian countries as well as Finland, Turkey, and the Iberian Bloc in order to cause unrest in Italy, and even disturb the occupied areas of France. The anti-Axis boasts that a second front will be formed in Norway and in the Balkans, but when it actually comes to the question of execution it is a very difficult task.

Japan has now consolidated her military position in the South Pacific, and the troops have been stationed at their new posts. In the near future, the development of a great operation by the combined forces of Japan, Germany, and Italy must be expected. By the close military, economic and cultural cooperation of the Axis forces, we can firmly believe in the inevitable defeat of our common enemy, and the speedy realization of our war aims.